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The Bombay Chronicle

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Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Allies Upset Hitler's Applecart

PUTSCH IN SYRIA TO FORESTALL NAZIS

Free French And Imperial Forces Enter Mandated Territory

Vichy's Threat "To Defend To Utmost Limit Of Our Forces"

LONDON, June 8.

The Allied forces in Syria are advancing in the direction of Djebel Druze according to a Vichy message.

R. A. F. fighters, covering Allied troops advancing in Syria, encountered no opposition.

AN EARLIER MESSAGE SAID:—

FREE FRENCH TROOPS WITH THE SUPPORT OF IMPERIAL FORCES, ENTERED SYRIA AND LEBANON THIS (SUNDAY) MORNING, IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

INDEPENDENCE OF SYRIA & LEBANON GUARANTEED

General Catroux has issued a declaration on behalf of General de Gaulle, guaranteeing the liberty and independence of Syria and Lebanon, and undertaking to negotiate a treaty with these objects.

The British Government associate themselves with this promise.—Reuter.

VICHY TO DEFEND TO UTMOST LIMIT

BERLIN, June 8.

Syria will be defended "to the utmost limit of our forces, according to the Vichy Government.

VICHY CONSIDERS IT NEW ACT OF AGGRESSION.

LONDON, June 8.

A Vichy Government statement describes Allied action in Syria as "a new unjustifiable act of aggression against the French Empire."

STILL HARPING ON OLD TUNE.

The first reference by the Vichy Government to the Allied action in Syria is made in a broadcast from the Lyons radio.

It repeated yet again that no German troops were in Syria and the only German aircraft were three or four damaged planes now under repairs, and declared that the Vichy Government would defend her Empire to the limit of her strength.

There was a meeting to-day between Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan to consider the situation.

HITLER'S APPLE-CART UPSET

LONDON.—German aircraft flying towards Syria have crossed Turkish territory and Turkish waters, and one has been shot down by anti-aircraft fire, at the entrance to the Dardanelles. Other Axis machines have made forced landings and the pilots have been interned.

LONDON.—In a broadcast last night from Cairo, the former French Consul-General in Salonika spoke of the German plans which some of the German officers had revealed to him while he was in Salonika. The Consul-General said the German officers had told him that they were hoping that by April 15, the British army in Greece would be completely surrounded, the Greek Government would surrender following their defeat, and the German army would be free to make the next move towards Syria and Iraq. The trouble in Iraq was started by Herr Hitler himself, but the resistance of the British in Greece had upset the German plans, he added.—Reuter

Strong Anti-Nazi Feeling

CAIRO, June 8.

It is known here that there is

(Continued on Page 5.)

IS IT A BLIND FOR ATTACK ON EGYPT?

ANKARA, June 8.

Well-informed circles here are wondering whether German provocation in Syria is not designed to distract the British, while the main attack on Egypt is launched from Libya. It is pointed out that airborne troops would be useless in Syria in the face of heavy tanks, which the British are able to bring into action, while the task of supplying the Germans in Syria would be extremely hard owing to the proximity of numerous British airbases. Therefore, the Turks argue that the British should take over Syria as quickly as possible before German preparations for the Libyan attack are complete.

TURKEY PROFITS.

Turkey's own position has benefited by the withdrawal of German troops from Greece and Bulgaria mainly to Moldavia and military experts express the opinion that it will take the Germans at least a month to build up armies in these areas to their former strength.—Reuter.

DARLAN RETURNS TO PARIS

Zurich:—Admiral Darlan is returning to Paris to resume conversations with Germany according to a Geneva newspaper.

M. Laval reached unoccupied France on Sunday at Clermont Ferrand, near Vichy, which is reported to be his eventual destination. His return provoked much comment.

Gen. Weygand has left Vichy and French Colonial Regents in Africa are returning to their posts.

WEYGAND RETURNS TO VICHY.

General Weygand returned to North Africa by air on Saturday following his visit to Vichy, according to a Vichy dispatch quoted by the official German Newsagency. The German-controlled Paris radio also reports that M. Laval is now to pay a visit to Vichy. The Ankara radio says that M. Laval is actually going to his estate near Vichy and may be expected to go to Vichy itself.—Reuter.

No Free Hand To Darlan In Fr. Empire

LONDON, June 8.

Admiral Darlan's policy of gradually giving the French Empire to Germany and of military collaboration with Germany must bear the entire responsibility for any fighting that may occur in Syria. That is the view of the Free French headquarters in London.—

ALLIED ADVANCE IN SYRIA

LONDON, June 8.

Reuter's military commentator writes: News so far coming in from various sources indicate that the Allied forces are advancing due north up the railway to Damascus about 60 miles away and that 20 miles of this had been covered at an early hour this morning. There are reports which point to a flank attack from Transjordan or Iraq on Homs, which is 80 miles still further north. This advance threatens to cut off Tripoli and Beirut from the rest of Syria and would make the position of all German tourists in these places extremely unpleasant. It is to be expected that other columns are advancing along the coast road from acre on Beirut. If there is no great resistance, these places may all be in Allied hands in another 24 hours. The British advance and that of the Free French forces must not stop here, however, and it is important to push on rapidly to the northern boundary and occupy the whole of the sea coast of Syria. The move into Syria should secure Allied bases and eventually so strengthen Britain's position in the air that it will be no longer a question of the mere defence of Egypt but of our taking the offensive, perhaps with the seizure of the Dodecanese or perhaps against Germans in Libya.

Fighter Support

CAIRO, June 8.

Fighter support for the Allied troops in Syria was revealed in a special R. A. F. Middle East 'communique' issued on Sunday night.

The 'communique' states: "Aircraft of the R. A. F. gave full support to the British, Imperial and Allied troops, which crossed into Syria at dawn on Sunday. Fighter aircraft, which patrolled the sky over our advancing troops met with no opposition.

R. A. F. fighter aircraft intercepted and shot down a Cant 100 bomber over Alexandria on Sunday afternoon and the aircraft crashed still further north. This advance

Mystery Of Cripp's Mission

Have Nazis Given Safe Passage Over Occupied Area?

STOCKHOLM, June 8.

The "Democraten's" Berlin Correspondent commenting on the journey of Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador in Moscow, says German newspapers are asking how Sir Stafford Cripps will make his journey to London in compliance with Mr. Eden's request, since any journey from Sweden to Britain must go over German-controlled areas.

Complete silence is maintained here on the subject.—Reuter.

Cripps For India?

"Reynold's News" On Labour Concern To End Deadlock

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 8.

"A new India move is planned" writes the political correspondent of the "Reynold's News" in to-day's issue of paper.

The correspondent adds: "In the House of Commons the Labour Party will shortly raise the matter and emphasize unanimous disquiet in the Labour movement at the Government's present policy.

Many Conservatives influenced by the gallantry of the Indian troops and by the fact that India is essential as a supply base for the Near East and the Middle East are now ready to go much further for meeting the Indian demands.

In India Liberal leaders including Muslims are pressing for the creation of an All Party National Government in the Provinces and the Centre.

The spread of Nazi influence to Afghanistan is also causing concern.

It is possible that a special representative may be sent to India.

It is even suggested in some circles that Sir Stafford Cripps who met Mr. Jinnah as well as Congress leaders will be sent to India before he returns to Moscow.

It is understood that after his previous visit Sir Stafford warned the Chamberlain Government that no settlement would be possible unless the paramount position of the Indian National Congress was recognised. He is said to have expressed the view that Dominion Status is the only solution now."

Something Wrong With Nazi-Soviet Talks?

STOCKHOLM, June 8.

While both London and Berlin are concerned regarding the Soviet attitude, it is considered in neutral circles that something has gone wrong with the German-Russian negotiations.

A certain sharpening in these relations seems discernible. The Germans profess to find some satisfaction in the fact that the Russian radio has increased German language broadcasts, while abstaining from anti-German propaganda.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BERLIN RADIO KEEPS MUM

LONDON, June 8.

The German radio made no reference in its home service up to 18.00 to-day to the British and Free French march into Syria. In the English service of the German radio a statement from Vichy was read and the bare fact of the march-in was given.—Reuter.

Peace Brigade For Bihar

Pledge To Avert Communal Clashes By Non-Violent Means

PATNA, June 7.

A meeting of representatives from all over the province held at Sadaquat Ashram to-day decided to form peace committees in the districts and a provincial 'Shanti Dal' (peace brigade) organisation in all districts.

The peace brigade shall consist of men and women pledged to avert and arrest communal clashes by non-violent means.

The meeting requested Dr. Prasad to instruct all District Congress Committees to form peace committees.

Prof. Abdul Bari, Deputy Speaker of the Bihar Legislative Assembly, was appointed sirdar of the 'Shanti Dal' (peace brigade) and is soon starting on a tour of the province.

The Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee which also held a meeting this afternoon passed a resolution that unarrested Satyagrahis who are members of Municipalities and District Boards should abstain from attending meetings of the bodies.—A. P.

DR. BHAGWANDAS' ILLNESS

BENARES, June 7.

Enquiries regarding Dr. Bhagwandas' illness show that he has been suffering from urinary trouble.

Lt.-Col. Vaidya, Civil Surgeon, performed a minor operation on Thursday last.—A. P.

Wilson In Complete Charge

LONDON, June 8.

Gen. Wilson, General Officer Commanding, Palestine, is in charge of the whole Syrian operation, in which Allied troops are supported by aircraft and include British, Australians, Indians and Free French, it is learned in London to-day.

It is not yet known officially whether any shot has yet been fired.—Reuter.

Polish Destroyer's Gallant Action

LONDON, June 8.

The part played by the Polish destroyer "Piorun" in the operations against the "Bismarck" is described in an Admiralty 'communique' to-night "as every gallant and efficient."

The 'Piorun' engaged the Nazi battleship in "the most spirited manner", after being the first in the destroyer force to spot the enemy. She sustained no damage or casualties, although she came under heavy fire from the "Bismarck."—Reuter.

Bombs Dropped In North Of Scotland

LONDON, June 8.

Enemy air activity over Britain last night was only slight. Bombs were reported to have been dropped in north of Scotland.—Reuter

End Of Mandatory Regime

De Gaulle Proclaims Syria's Independence

Britain Follows Suit And Lifts Blockade

LONDON, June 8.

"INHABITANTS OF SYRIA AND THE LEBANON THE HOUR IN YOUR HISTORY HAS SOUNDED FOR YOU. FRANCE DECLARES YOU INDEPENDENT BY THE VOICE OF HER SONS WHO ARE FIGHTING FOR HER LIFE AND FOR THE LIBERTY OF THE WORLD."

In these terms General Catroux in the name of General de Gaulle has appealed to the Syrians and the Lebanese to recognise that the Free French forces and British Troops have entered Syria and the Lebanon to free their country.

SYRIA'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARED.

General Catroux's proclamation read "Inhabitants of Syria and Lebanon:—At a moment when the forces of Free France, united to the forces of the British Empire, her ally, are entering your territory, I declare that I assume the powers, responsibilities and duties of the representatives of 'La France Au Levant'. I do this in the name of Free France who identifies herself with the traditional and real France and in the name of her chief, General de Gaulle. In this capacity I have come to put an end to the mandatory regime and to proclaim you Free and Independent. You will, therefore, be, from henceforward, sovereign and independent peoples, and you will be able either to form yourselves into separate States or to unite into a single State.

GUARANTEE OF STATUS.

"In either event your sovereign status will be guaranteed by a treaty in which our mutual relations will be defined. This treaty will be negotiated as soon as possible between your representatives and myself. Pending its conclusion our mutual position will be one of close unity in pursuit of the common idea and common aims. You will see from this declaration that if the Free French and British forces cross your frontier it is not to take away your liberty, but to ensure it. It is to drive out of Syria the forces of Hitler. It is to prevent the Levant from becoming an enemy base directed against the British and against yourselves.

BLOCKADE TO BE LIFTED.

"We, who are fighting for liberty of the people, cannot allow the enemy to submerge your country step by step and obtain control of your persons and your belongings and turn you into slaves. We cannot allow the population, which France has promised to defend, to be thrown into the hands of the most wanton and pitiless master that history has known. We cannot allow the age-long interests of France in the Levant to be handed over to the enemy. Inhabitants of Syria and the Lebanon, if in answer to our appeal, you rally to us, you should know that the British Government, in agreement with Free France, has promised to grant you all the advantages enjoyed by free countries who are associated with them. Thus the blockade will be lifted and you will enter into immediate relations with the sterling bloc which will open up the widest possibilities to your imports and exports. You will be able to buy and sell freely with all free countries.

GREAT HOUR HAS COME.

"Inhabitants of Syria and Lebanon. The great hour in your history has sounded for you. France declares you Independent by the voice of her sons who are fighting for your life and for the liberty of the world."—Reuter.

SIR M. LAMPSON REPEATS DE GAULLE'S ASSURANCE

CAIRO June 8—An assurance that if the Syrians and the Lebanese join with and support the Allies, the blockade will be lifted and they will be given all the advantages of the free countries associated with the United Kingdom, is given in a proclamation issued on behalf of the British Government by Sir Miles Lampson, British Ambassador here.

After outlining the Government's statement issued in London, this morning, that advance into Syria and the Lebanon is made with the object of expelling the Germans and repeating the assurance to Syria and Lebanon, Sir Miles Lampson continues: "I am authorised to give you the assurance that should you support and join the Allies, the British Government in the United Kingdom offer you all the advantages enjoyed by the free countries who are associated with them. The blockade will be lifted, and you may enter into immediate relations with the sterling bloc, which will give you immediate and also enormous advantages from the point of view of your exports and imports. You will be able to sell your products and to buy freely in all free countries."—Reuter.

HOPE OF FRANCO-ARAB CO-OPERATION

CAIRO, June 8.

The hope of securing Arab and French co-operation in the task in Syria is expressed in a Middle East Communique which, referring to Syria says. "Early this morning Allied forces under the command of General Wilson crosse the frontier into Syria with the object of eliminating German personnel and influence from certain areas in which they are securing a dominating position through continued infiltration. If allowed to proceed unchecked the establishment of German bases in these areas might endanger the security of the Allied situation in the Middle East and lead to Arab countries being seized by the Axis Powers. It is hoped to secure both French and Arab co-operation in this task."—Reuter.

Five Thousand Lives Lost In Tornado

CALCUTTA, June 8.

Nearly ten lakhs of people were affected by the recent tornado in Bhola sub-division and the neighbouring places in the distrit of Barisal, and five thousand lives are feared to have been lost, said the Hon. Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Revenue Minister, who returned this morning from the affected areas, at a public meeting under the presidentship of the Mayor of Calcutta at the Town Hall.

Besides the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier, and the Hon. Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, a large number of Hindu and Muslim leaders were present.

Govt.'s Relief Plans

The Revenue Minister announced that the Government were taking full responsibility for relief and invited the co-operation of the public

A representative committee, with Sir Manmothanath Mukherji, as president was formed and a little over Rs. 1,000 was subscribed.—United Press.

Our Tabulated Adlets

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Parsi Graduate to work as a reporter in an English daily Apply with testimonials to Box No. 51 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Head Mistress for Rajasthan Mahila Vidyalay, Udaipur. Trained and experienced Hindi knowing graduate preferred. Salary according to qualification. Apply Secretary. (14615)

Wanted for the H L College of Commerce, Ahmedabad, a whole-time Instructor in Shorthand and Typewriting from June 20, 1941 on a salary of Rs. 75-5-2-100. He shall also be required to work in the office for a part of the time. Apply before 9th June stating qualifications and experience to Mr. J. H. Divan, Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad. (5248)

At Bombay, qualified Nurses or with hospital experience required. Age under 40. Salary Rupees 40 to 75. Boarding and lodging arranged. Apply Relief Association, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, behind Excelsior Theatre, Fort, Bombay. (14650)

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course; scholarship Rs. 30 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14454)

Wanted a Prof. of Economics for S. L. D. Arts College, Ahmedabad who will also act as Research Assistant in the post-graduate Economics department of the College. Applicants must possess a good Honours degree in Economics and also have some research work to their credit. Ability to take part in games an additional qualification. Starting salary Rs. 200|- in the grade of Rs. 200-25|2-300 Wanted also for H. L. College of Commerce (1) Prof. of Commerce who can teach other commercial subjects as well on a salary of Rs. 200-25|2-300 and (2) Asst. Prof. of English on a salary of Rs. 100-20-2-200. Benefit of Provident Fund on confirmation. Apply stating academic qualifications and teaching experience before 15th June 1941 to Mr. J. H. Divan, Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Congress House, Bhadra, Ahmedabad. (5280)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

ADMISSION to the Government Law College, Bombay, for the next term will commence from 20th June, 1941. Candidates who have passed Inter Arts, Inter Science or Inter Commerce are eligible for admission. ADMISSION CLOSES ON THE 14TH JULY, 1941. Students desirous of seeking admission should apply early to the undersigned. Prospectus and Application form for admission will be sent on request.

R. P. KARWE,
Registrar,
Government Law College, Bombay.
Bombay, 5th June, 1941.
(5250)

ADVERTISEMENT

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the temporary post of Assistant Lecturer in Marathi, Elphinstone College, Bombay, in the scale of Rs. 130-10-200 (with house rent allowance if admissible under the rules). The incumbent will work both at the Elphinstone and at the Sydenham Colleges, Bombay. Candidates should possess at least a 1st Class B.A. and preferably a first class or 2nd class M.A.

For application forms apply to the Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay, with a two annas stamped envelope. Applications should reach the Principal by the 12th of June, 1941.

(5249)

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Government Commercial Classes. (Elphinstone High School, Bombay.) Students prepared for full course for the Government Commercial Diploma Examination and also in single subjects such as Accountancy, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. Special Class from 6 to 8 p.m. for Matriculates. For particulars apply to the Head Master, Elphinstone High School. (5267)

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Government recognised) Trains for Overseer's Certificate Examination conducted by the U. P. Government. Matriculates or S.L.C. passed with Mathematics to apply for admission now. Best result in the Province last year Apply for Prospectus to the Principal (5037)

150. SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarships are given from Sheth Dharsey Khetsey Charities to Hindu boys and girls studying in Primary and High Schools of Bombay. Those in need, please apply, Chairman, Sheth Dharsey Khetsey Charities, 64, Kalvan Street, Dana Bunder, Bombay. (5259)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted to buy all sizes Icemaking Plants, Oil Engines and other Machinery Secondhand but good condition. Send particulars to:— M. S. Vernal & Co., Post Box 2320 Calcutta. (14670)

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Be Fit and Healthy. Take care of yourself. "Supersilk Preventative Ariston" Rs. 3 per 1 dozen. Dispatched under confidential cover. Apply Box No. 14647, "Bombay Chronicle."

BOARDING HOUSES AND HOSTELS.

Good Hostel accommodation for College Students in Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansion Near Bombay Central Station. Please apply to the Superintendent. (14657)

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY IN INDIA AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

THE ATTENTION of qualified candidates is drawn to the University Notification recently published in the Bombay Government Gazette inviting applications for the following University Indian and Foreign Scholarships to be awarded by the Syndicate during the current academical year (1941-42):

1. THE SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS (TWO).

The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarships are of the annual value of Rs. 2,000/- each, tenable for a period of THREE YEARS in England for the study of branch of technical education, and open to all HINDU GRADUATES of the University of Bombay irrespective of standing.

2. THE SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND BAI KHANOOBAI NOORMAHOMED JAIRAZBHOY PEEREHOY SCHOLARSHIPS. (THREE).

The Scholarships are of the annual value of Rs. 3,600 each tenable for a period of THREE YEARS and are awarded for higher studies in Europe, America, Japan or other foreign countries for Medicine, Philology, Ancient History, Economics, Arabic, Architecture, Town planning and Technological and Industrial subjects as well as the superior services. The competition is open to MUSLIM GRADUATES of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing who are bonafide natives of the Bombay Presidency. The amounts paid to the Scholars are in the form of an advance repayable with or without interest as the Syndicate may in each case determine out of the salary or income of the scholars after the completion of their studies

3. THE EDULJI DINSHAW SCHOLARSHIPS (FOUR).

(a) One scholarship of Rs. 50|- per month for Secondary Technical Education. Applicants must be PARSI candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination and have been admitted to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay or the Workshop Classes of the Poona or Karachi College of Engineering, or to the Poona Agricultural College for the Diploma Course or to any other similar institution recognized by the Syndicate.

(b) One scholarship of Rs. 70|- per month for Higher Technical Education. Applicants must be PARSI candidates who having passed the Intermediate Examination in Science have been admitted to the College of Engineering at Poona or Karachi or the Agricultural College Poona.

(c) One scholarship of Rs. 130|- per month for Higher post-graduate Technical Work. Applicants must be PARSI candidates who have passed the B.Sc., B.Ag., or B.E. Examination of any Indian University with at least Second Class Honours and who are graduates of not more than ten years' standing from the date of their first passing a degree Examination.

(d) One scholarship of the value of Rs. 4,800|- per annum tenable for a period of THREE YEARS for the study of any branch of technical education in a foreign country and open for competition for PARSI CANDIDATES who have passed the M.Sc., M.Ag. or M.E. Examination of any of the Indian Universities and who are graduates of not more than ten years' standing from the date of their first passing a Degree Examination.

The Registrar will be glad to supply any qualified candidate on application, written or oral, with a copy of qualification appertaining to the schlarship for which he is eligible, a form of the application and a copy of the rules regulating the award and tenure of the scholarships. The last date of receiving applications for the scholarships is the 7th July 1941.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 6th June, 1941.
(5253)

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES OF STRAWBOARDS.

Under the orders of the Collector of Customs, Bombay, there will be an auction sale of 20 bales of strawboards, at the New Custom House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) on Monday the 16th June, 1941.

(Sd.) F. H. HAWES,
Asst. Collector of Customs.
Preventive Department.
(5283)

Public Notices

NOTICE

To Holders of

4 1/2 PER CENT LOAN 1950-55

AND

4 1/2 PER CENT LOAN 1958-68

By a Government of India Notification, dated the 9th June, 1941, holders of the above loans (created as counterparts of Indian Sterling Loans) will be given the

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with effect from the 16th June, 1941, to the 21st June, 1941, (both days inclusive).

Full particulars of the offer may be obtained from the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, Public Debt Offices at Bombay and Calcutta.

(5281)

NOTICE.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

A ROUTINE GRADE examination for appointments of temporary routine grade clerks in the Military Accounts Department will be held at Rawalpindi, Meerut, Lahore, Calcutta, Poona, Delhi, Karachi and Madras on the 4th August, 1941.

2. No guarantee of permanent appointment in the Department can be given, though selected men who prove of exceptional merit will be considered for such appointments.

3. CONDITIONS:—

Candidates must be between 18 and 28 years of age on 1st August, 1941.

Pay in the scale of Rs. 36-2-60-2-70 (plus local allowance at stations at which it is admissible to permanent clerks).

Educational qualifications: Matriculation or its equivalent.

Subjects for examination:—

(a) English composition and a few questions on general knowledge.

(b) Simple arithmetic.

Applications for permission to sit for the examination should be submitted in applicant's own handwriting, (supported by attested copies of testimonials, University certificates and evidence of age) to one of the following officers not later than the 23rd June, 1941, according to where the candidate desires to be examined.

Military Accountant General, New Delhi.
Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Command, Rawalpindi.
Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command, Poona.
Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Command, Meerut.
Controller of Military Accounts and Pensions, Lahore Cantt.
Controller of Army Factory Accounts, Calcutta.

N.B.—Candidates who desire to be examined at Karachi and Madras should apply to the Controller of Military Accounts and Pensions. Lahore Cantonment and Controller of Military Accounts, Poona respectively).

Candidates should also attach to their applications a separate abstract in the following form which should be filled in BLOCK LETTERS

Full name and address.	Community	Age.	Academic qualifications.	Other qualifications.	The name of the State if a State subject.

No reasons will be given to nor appeals entertained from rejected candidates.

Accepted candidates will have to remit Rs. 2|- as examination fee in advance, (which will not be refunded), and travel at their own expense to the place of examination. The date and time of the examination and other particulars will be notified to the accepted candidates by the officer to whom the applications are addressed.

Successful candidates will be offered appointments as temporary routine grade clerks as and when vacancies occur.

(5279)

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Reserve Bank Building, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of cloth calico bleached cotton, 39|40 in. wide and Towelling roller 17 in. wide.

Tender form No. SY|BX-1344 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 4|-|- per set (not refundable). Due date of submission of tender by 12 noon on the 14th June, 1941, and will be opened on the same day.

(5284)

G. I. P. Railway

SPECIAL NOTICE

Half-yearly Revision Of Time Tables

Train timings at present in force will be revised with effect from 1st October, 1941. The public are invited to make any suggestions for the adjustment of timings to suit public convenience which should reach the Chief Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, Victoria Terminus on or before 1st July 1941.

(5275)

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

NOTIFICATION NO. M. 4394 OF 1941

In modification of their previous decision the Syndicate have, in view of the difficulties which may be experienced by students coming to the University Office at 6 a.m. on the morning of the 11th June, 1941, for their results on account of the extension of the Curfew Order, decided that copies of the results of the Matriculation Examination be given to an accredited representative, of any press who calls for them at the University Office between 9-30 p.m. and 10-30 p.m. on the 10th June, 1941, on their producing an undertaking from the Editor that the results will not be published until the following morning. Copies of this undertaking will be supplied to such presses as may apply for them to the University Office. The name of the representative must be communicated to the University Office and the representative must call at the University Office with the written undertaking signed by the Editor.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 6th June, 1941.
(5277)

Public Notices

WANTED

TRADESMEN ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED for service in the Indian Army. Good pay is offered to suitable candidates who are familiar with the following trades:—

Draughtsmen.	Sawyers.
Fitters.	Tinsmiths.
Electricians.	Welders.
Concretors.	Plumbers.
Masons.	Bootmakers.
Bricklayers.	Tailors.
Painters.	Blacksmiths.
Saddlers.	Farriers.
Carpenters.	

Motor Drivers are also required on pay of Rs. 45|- to Rs. 50|- p.m.

Apply to the nearest of the following:—

The Technical Recruiting Officer, Southern Area, Poona.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bombay.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bangalore.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Jubbulpore.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Madras.

(5268)

WANTED

CANDIDATES with a good knowledge of English are required for service in the Indian Army as Havildar Storemen, Clerks and Storemen.

Graduates between the ages of 20 and 29 will be enrolled as Havildars on pay of Rs. 70|- per mensem with FREE rations, clothing and accommodation.

Matriculates between the ages of 18 and 41 will be enrolled as Clerks on pay of Rs. 38|8|- per mensem with FREE rations clothing and accommodation.

Matriculates with previous experience as Clerks may be selected for enrolment as Mobilization Clerks on pay of Rs. 60|- per mensem with FREE rations clothing and accommodation.

Preference will be given to candidates who are able to type.

Candidates who have not passed Matriculation or its equivalent, but who have previous experience as Clerks will be considered.

Non-Matrics without previous experience, are eligible for enrolment as candidates in the Stores Division, and will receive starting pay of Rs. 16|- per mensem with FREE rations clothing and accommodation.

Apply to the nearest of the following:—

The Technical Recruiting Officer, Southern Area, Poona.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bombay.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Madras.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bangalore.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Jubbulpore.

(5269)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION, called for MONDAY, the 9th JUNE, 1941, at 3 P.M. (BOMBAY TIME):

101. From Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia—For expressing the Corporation's regret at the death of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar.

102-104. From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi—For (102-103) taking measures for eradicating the nuisance caused in Dadar-Matunga Estate by (102) monkeys and (103) white ants; and (104) obtaining the Commissioner's report as to the measures to be adopted for improving traffic conditions on a certain portion of Tilak Bridge Road.

105. From Mr. Devji Rattansey —For inviting the attention of the G.I.P. Railway authorities to hardship due to the shortage of wagons and closing of booking of goods at many stations, etc.

106-108. From Mr. Naushir C. Bharucha—For (106) requesting Government to relax the Curfew Order; and (107-108) obtaining the Commissioner's report (107 regarding the water supply of the City; and (108) on the training of Municipal school teachers in A.R.P. Measures, etc.

109. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—Regarding the desirability of defining the standard of experience required for the posts of statutory officers.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
S. N. DAMLE,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 6th June, 1941.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PHILLIP LUIS, of Bombay Christian Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the buildings and sheds standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Old Parbhadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,395 square yards (but according to Cadastral Survey Register 4,331 square yards) or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 652, 135, New Nos. 1613, 3720, New Survey No. 1638 and Cadastral Survey No. 55 of Mahim Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Texes under "G" Ward Nos. 2679, 2677 and 2678, Street Nos. 144 and 142 and 400A Cadell Road and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West partly by Mahim Dyeing Factory and partly by the Oart of Francis Luis, on or towards the North by the Oart of Mahadev Kashinath Bhat and on or towards the South partly by the Oart of the Church of N. S. De Salvascao and partly by the Oart of Nathalia, wife of Simao Doming Quinny.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1941.
SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(5278)

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAMABAI, widow of Trikamji Pragji of Ghatkopar, the Sole Executrix of the last Will of Trikamji Pragji, has contracted to sell to our client the following property free from all encumbrances. Any person having any claim in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possesssion, lease, lien, easements or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office 98, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece of land with the messuages, tenements and bungalow known as "Harihar Nivas" standing thereon, situate at Jawahar Road, Ghatkopar, Bombay Suburban District, Sub-District Bandra, admeasuring 1,264 Souare Yards being portions of plots Nos. 2 and 3 in the General Plan and bearing Survey No. 258, Pot No. 1, Falni Nos. 4 and 1, Entry No. 964 comprised in the Town Planning Scheme No. 1, assessed by the Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality under Ward B No. 33B and bounded on the East by the property of Ranchhoddas Dharsey and Others, on the West by the property of Ranchhoddas Girdharlal, on the North by the Railway approach Road and on the South by a private passage.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1941.
SHAH & CHINUBHAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(5274)

NEW EMPIRE
4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
JACK HULBERT
HULBERT
AND
CICELY COURTNEIDGE
COURTNEIDGE
In their latest & happiest musical comedy
UNDER YOUR HAT

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G.I.P. Railway

MIDWEEK HOLIDAY CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS

Every midweek, Bank Holiday or public holiday notified by the Local Government, the G. I. P. issues I and II Class—Cheap Return tickets at Week-End Fares. These tickets are issued between BOMBAY (Victoria Terminus), BYCULLA, DADAR and THANA.

AND

Nasik, Devlali, Khandala, Lonavla, Kirkee, Sivajinagar, Poona and Neral. Similar III Class tickets are also issued between Bombay (Victoria Terminus), Byculla and Dadar

AND

NASIK and DEVLALI.

The above Tickets are issued on the day preceding the Holiday and upto 12 noon of the Holiday and are available for completion of return journey upto 12 noon of the day following the Holiday If two or more Holidays fall in the mid-week on consecutive days, these tickets are issued from the day preceding the first Holiday and upto 12 noon of the last Holiday and will be available for completion of return journey upto 12 noon of the day following the last Holiday.

Further particulars from Station Masters concerned.

STOP WORRY ABOUT BABY'S DIET

HERE'S A MILK THAT IS SAFE—DEPENDABLE—EASIER TO DIGEST

● A real boon to mothers with infants—Klim—the pure milk that keeps without refrigeration. It is unadulterated and always uniform ... only the water has been removed. Special packing keeps it fresh.

Simply replacing the water gives you as much fresh milk as you need for use plain or in baby's formula.

Klim is rich milk solids, the important food elements that help baby grow strong and healthy.

Ask your doctor about Klim for your baby.

KLIM POWDERED WHOLE MILK

196

CAN YOU FACE THE MIRROR?

Make this early morning test. First thing on waking up, study your face in the mirror. If you look horrible with puffy eyelids and a muddy complexion, there is something wrong with your inside. Constipation does play havoc with our faces.

SIMPLEST WAY TO HEALTH & BEAUTY

Just take two tablets of CASTOPHENE Chocolate Laxative and its mild yet thorough action will rid your system of all poisonous wastes and give you a flawless complexion.

CHILDREN LOVE TAKING IT

Although CASTOPHENE contains refined castor oil, it tastes of good chocolate Obtainable at all good chemists and stores

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CASTOPHENE MFG. CO.
P.O. BOX 88, KARACHI

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 15, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 13, 1360
Parsi: Dehe 8, 1310

MARWADI VIDYALAYA HIGH SCHOOL—Owing to the disturbed situation in the city the Marwadi Vidyalaya High School will open on Saturday June 14.

"BOMBAY'S CONTRIBUTION TO URDU THEATRE."

Mr. Syed Badshah Husain of Hyderabad (Deccan), a member of the All-India Centre of the P.E.N. Association of leading writers and editors, will give a public lecture on Thursday, (June 12), at 6 p.m., on "Bombay's Contribution to the Urdu Theatre."

The lecture, which is under P.E.N. auspices, will be given at the International Book House, Ash Lane, Mahatma Gandhi Road, under the presidency of Mr. R. G. Gyani, of the Prince of Wales Museum.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ.

The Hon. Secretary of the Samaj writes:—

The Bombay Keraleeya Samaj has formed a Committee (Malabar Cyclone Relief Committee) representing all Kerala Institutions and has invited the Co-operation of South Indian and other bodies in the city for collecting Funds for the relief of Cyclone-stricken Malabar. Contributions, however small, may be sent to: Dr. K. B. Menon, 138, Medows Street, Janma Bhoomi Building, Fort, Bombay. They will be duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

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TELEPHONE 31045

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4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
HAROLD LLOYD'S
Laugh-packed comedy Production
THE NAVY STEPS OUT
with
GEORGE MURPHY
LUCILLE BALL
EDMOND O'BRIEN
An R-K-O Radio Release

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
15 Rounds of Solid FUN and HILARITY
GEORGE FORMBY
versus
THE SERGEANT MAJOR
in
IT'S IN THE AIR
Joyful! Tuneful!
Also Latest Movietone WAR NEWS!

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

TALL, DARK and HANDSOME
with
CESAR ROMERO · VIRGINIA GILMORE · MILTON BERLE
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
SHELDON LEONARD · STANLEY CLEMENTS · FRANK JENKS
BARNETT PARKER
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

Also Latest War News!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"It's In The Air" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tall, Dark and Handsome" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Navy Steps Out" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Under Your Hat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi" Daily at 4 p.m. only.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 4 p.m. only.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4 p.m. only.
CHITRA—"Street Singer" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 4 p.m. only.
PALACE—"Little Nellie Kelly" Daily at 4, and 6-30 p.m.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of May 1941, was 2639 of whom 1464 were men and 1,175 women.

POSTAL HOLIDAY—Thursday (12 June) is a Post Office and Telegraph holiday on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday.

ALLAYING COMMUNAL ANTAGONISM

Joint Local Committees, Under Congress Auspices, Formed

The first local committees in labour area, consisting of representatives of both Hindus and Muslims were formed with the help of the local Congress authorities on Saturday. These committees in Parel and Lalbaug will help to allay communal antagonism and check any trouble.

5 LOCAL COMMITTEES

The Mayor's Citizens Conciliation Committee is responsible for the appointment of five local committees.

Another meeting, it is learnt, will be called by the Mayor on Monday (to-day) at 2-45 p.m., to set up more such local committees.

Citizens Peace Campaign

BOMBAY, Friday.

Doctor B. N. Maishari, Chairman of the Wards Sub-Committee of the Citizens Conciliation Committee, Messrs. Dhirajlal Desa, Osman Sobani, M. R. Baig, S. K. Barodawala N. Bandukwala, Casamali Dawood, Moulana Ibrahim Haroon, Monji Gangji, Deoji Ratansi Khan Bahadur Hasanali Ibrahim, Osman Mistary and Dawood Nasar met this afternoon at the office of Mr. Osman Sobani (Shakoor and Co., Sharif Devji Street) to appoint a local Committee and to invite the co-operation of merchants and the residents of Masjid Bunder Road in their efforts to restore peace. It was suggested that the Police Commissioner be requested to keep a guard at the corner of Dhabda Gali and Masjid Bunder Road.

A local Committee consisting of Messrs. Deoji Ratansi, Monji Gangji Moulana Ibrahim Haroon and Noor Mohomed Haji Mahomed was appointed.

Messrs. Monji Gangji, Osman Sobani, Casamali Dawood, Osman Mistary, Moulana Ibrahim then went to a certain building from the roof of which bottles and stones were reported to have been thrown on Friday the 23rd May.

MONSOON BURSTS OVER E. RAJPUTANA

Heavy Rainfall Warning

POONA, June 8.

Monsoon has burst over eastern border of Rajputana. It has been strong in Bengal, East Central India, Mysore, Konkan and active in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East Central Provinces, West United Provinces, East Punjab, Bombay Deccan and Malabar. There has also been local rain in Assam and Berar and a few falls in East United Provinces, West Central Provinces, East Gujarat, South Hyderabad and Madras Deccan.

Forecast until 9th evening: Monsoon will be strong in Bengal and Konkan and active in the rest of Northeast India, in East Rajputana Hills, East Punjab and United Provinces, in Central Provinces, West Deccan, Mysore and Malabar. Rainfall will also occur at a number of places in East Gujarat, East Deccan, Central India and Berar and a few stations in the plains of United Provinces and East and North Punjab, in West Rajputana, North Madras Coast and Southeast Madras.

Heavy rainfall warning: Heavy rain will occur locally in Konkan and Bengal in the next 24 hours. —A. P.

4-Hour Rainfall In Poona

POONA, June 7.

Poona is experiencing monsoonish weather since yesterday. The whole of yesterday the sky was heavily overcast and towards evening it began to drizzle heavily. The drizzle continued throughout night with occasional breaks and in the early hours of this morning it rained heavily flooding all the low-lying areas. The rain lasted for nearly four hours whereafter the sky became clear followed by sunshine.—A. P.

WARDHA ASSURANCE TO C. P. GOVT.

SEQUEL TO COMPLAINT AGAINST SATYAGRAHIS: HUNGER-STRIKE IN NAGPUR JAIL CONTINUES

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 7.

News has been received that political prisoners of 'C' class detained in the North Ostogen circle of the Nagpur Central Jail, are still on fast since Friday last.

The reason of the fast is said to be the non-compliance of their demands relating to better food and other amenities of life.

The other demand is that all 'C' class prisoners should be kept together at one place.

Complaint Against Satyagrahis

On the report of the Provincial Government, that some Satyagrahis, spread false and alarming news in the interior, Gandhiji sent for Sjt. Bajrang Thekedar, President N.P.C.C. to have a discussion on the subject. Sjt. Bajrang Thekedar has submitted to Gandhiji the written statements of those Satyagrahis whose names have been specifically pointed out.

It is understood, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur has sent a reply to Provincial Government that Gandhiji is himself looking into the matter.

BIYANI'S JAIL LIFE.

Sjt. Brijlal Biyani, who is a prisoner in the Nagpur Central Jail, is a driving force and a healthy break for all members of the Satyagraha campaign.

RELEASE ON EXPRESSING REGRET

MADRAS, June 8.

A Press Note says: Sri N. V. Rajan, a prisoner convicted under the Defence of India Rules and confined in the penitentiary at Madras, has expressed regret for his conduct leading to the conviction and requested forgiveness. He was undertaken to refrain in future from participation in Satyagraha or any other form of activity opposed to the Government or their war efforts. The Government have accepted the apology and ordered his immediate release.—A. P.

Mussoorie Convictions

MUSSOORIE, June 7.

Eight Satyagrahis were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from six months to three months and fines varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 20, in connection with Satyagraha.

Narayan Singh was arrested at Amwalla for offering Satyagraha. —A. P.

Three Congress Volunteers Sentenced

BENARES, June 8.

Three Congress volunteers of Benares State are reported to have been arrested yesterday at Chakia under the Defence of India Rules.

One of the arrested volunteers was sentenced to undergo imprisonment until the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 20 The fine was paid.

Eight Congressmen from the State have so far been arrested since May 6.—A. P.

JALPAIGURI, June 7.

A severe cyclone passed over the northern part of Jalpaiguri town yesterday evening, as a result of which a number of houses have been destroyed and a few people have been injured, no loss of life is reported.—A. P.

UNITY EFFORTS IN PUNJAB

Press Committee To Participate In Standing Committee's Work

LAHORE, June 7.

The committee appointed by the Unity Conference recently held with the object of considering ways and means for bringing about communal harmony, met this evening under the presidentship of Raja Narendra Nath.

The committee resolved to invite among others the following to become members of the Standing Committee:—Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Malik Bakrat Ali, Sheikh Hissamuddin, Dr. Satyapal, S. Sampuran Singh.

It was also decided to form a Press Committee of eleven journalists who will be entitled to take part in the work of the Committee equally, with the other members.—A. P.

SIKANDAR ON UNITY PROBLEM

LAHORE, June 6.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, arrived here this afternoon from Luddan and attended a meeting of prominent Muslim citizens convened by Nawab Sir Shah Nawaz Khan of Mamdoth.

The meeting, which was held 'in camera', is understood to have discussed the question of promoting communal unity and decided that the Muslim should not only wholeheartedly support the move for communal unity, but give a lead in the matter to other communities. It was unanimously agreed that all present at the meeting would do their best in the matter.

The meeting also considered the question of counter-acting false rumours. It was resolved that they should not only counteract false rumours but trace the source and report it at once to the authorities.—A. P.

Students Work For Communal Unity

LUCKNOW, June 8.

Student workers are going about the city getting signatures from people pledging themselves to strive for Hindu-Muslim unity, in furtherance of the students' federation's plans for achieving communal harmony.

By the end of this week, the students federation hopes that the number of persons on the list will swell to at least three thousand. Four more prominent citizens have agreed to serve as members of the Unity Board set up by the Federation.—A. P.

Khaksar Ban In Hyderabad And Kashmir

Authorities Considering Cases Of Those Tendering Apology

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) June 8.

The Hyderabad Government has declared the Khaksar organisation in the State unlawful under the Public Security Act, according to a Gazette Extraordinary issued last night.—A. P.

SRINAGAR, (Kashmir) June 7.

The Kashmir Government have declared unlawful the combination or body of persons known as Khaksars.—A. P.

More Khaksars Tender Apologies

LAHORE, June 7.

Seven Khaksars out of those rounded up during the last three days have so far tendered apologies. Their cases will be considered by the authorities.

It is reported that more are tendering apoligies.—A. P.

163 KHAKSARS ARRESTED

LAHORE, June 8.

The total number of Khaksars rounded up in Lahore until this evening is stated to be about 163.—A. P.

31 Khaksars Tender Apology

LAHORE, June 7.

Thirty-one Khaksars out of those arrested during the past three days are reported to have tendered apology and given an undertaking not to participate in the movement in future. Their cases are being considered by the authorities.—A. P.

Arrests At Amritsar

AMRITSAR, June 7.

Four more Khaksars were arrested to-day in Amritsar. Two of them were arrested by the Ajnala police while they were on their way to Lahore and the other two were arrested from their houses in the city.

The arrests have been effected under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Arrests In Frontier

PESHAWAR, June 7.

The Khaksar arrests in the frontier totalled 121 till this evening. Of these 89 have been released so far on tendering apology, 6) being set free yesterday and 28 today. Police pickets at most points in Peshawar were withdrawn this afternoon.

Two batches of Khaksars, who managed to enter two Peshawar mosques on Thursday are still occupying them. The police are waiting outside.—A. P.

Round-Up Of Khaksars In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, June 8.

A round-up of Khaksars started to-day with the arrest of one Khaksar 'Salar' (commander) in Fatehganj Mohalla. Following the ban on Khaksar organisation in the Province the Khaksars, just to evade arrest, discarded their uniforms and 'belchas' and made themselves scarce in the City though Lucknow, it is reported, being the headquarters of the provincial organisation has got the largest number of Khaksars.

A large number of arrests are likely to follow shortly.—United Press.

Partial 'hartal' was observed in Lahore on Friday according to the decision of the Punjab Beopari Mandal as a protest against the convictions of certain prominent businessmen of Amritsar in connection with the agitation against the Sales Tax Act.

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● RELIABLE
● ELEGANT
● INEXPENSIVE

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Nickel Case, with West End Patent "Everbright" Steel Back ... ... Rs. 29.

"SECUNDUS" NEW CALIBRE TONNEAU

Nickel Silver	Rs. 35.
West End Patent "Everbright" Steel	Rs. 41.
Rolled Gold, 10 Years Quality ...	Rs. 47.
9-ct. Solid Gold	Rs. 79.
18-ct. Solid Gold	Rs. 120.

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MARCHING AHEAD

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1940.

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GOOD PROGRESS ALSO IN COLLECTING SHARE CAPITAL.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1941

A VITAL MOVE

The British have taken the supreme step in the Middle East by launching, jointly with Free French forces, an invasion of Syria and Lebanon. It is a grave step because, for one thing, the outcome of the invasion will be decisive for the position of the British in the Middle East. The Axis Powers and France will, naturally enough, be loud in denouncing this invasion as an act of aggression. Vichy, according to a Berlin report, has declared that Syria will be defended "to the utmost limit of our forces". But if persistent reports from Ankara and Jerusalem are not complete inventions Britain's action is not illegal. And those reports are as far from being inventions as the denials of General Dentz and M. Henry Haye are far from being accurate or true. British and Free French action can be justified also on the ground that delay would only have assisted the Germans to consolidate themselves in Syria for further offensive action. It is understood, for instance, that General Dentz was recently informed by Vichy that a German mission would arrive at Aleppo District. As the communique issued from General De Gaulle's headquarters says, "the Hitler-Darlan policy had placed Britain and her Allies in a grave dilemma" and "in this condition Admiral Darlan's policy of gradually giving the French Empire to Germany and of military collaboration with the enemy bears the whole responsibility for any fighting that may occur in Syria."

Syrian Independence

The only question, in this connection, is whether the Anglo-French move has been made in time in view of the increasing infiltration of German troops in Syria. Let us hope the move has been made in the nick of time. Let us hope that, with the assistance of the British Navy and the R.A.F., the forces of General Catroux decisively defeat General Dentz before he can receive any further assistance from the Axis. Meanwhile, Free France has wisely conceded to Syria and Lebanon their independence with the endorsement of the British Government. If Anglo-French forces are successful and if General de Gaulle honours his pledge, the Syrians, no less than the Christians of Lebanon, could be counted upon to be friendly to the British and the Free French.

Future Possibilities

That is so far as the position of, and possibilities regarding, Syria itself are concerned. But even apart from the fact that British military position depends upon the result of this invasion, it is otherwise also not a localised affair. It is one of those important events which are going to affect the progress of the whole war. For, both the Axis Powers and Vichy are bound to react immediately to this development. Apparently, the Germans have been forestalled before they were ready. If that is so, they cannot render decisive assistance to General Dentz now. Moreover, the loss of Syria defeats their immediate "pincer" strategy against the Suez Canal, unless they try to force their way through Turkey, which, despite certain reports, we do not regard as likely. But even if they lose Syria without making a serious fight, they are not going to accept its loss with resignation. They would try immediately to take their revenge. One obvious way is a sustained assault on Alexandria and Cyprus, another, a determined advance into Egypt from Libya. And the third is to incite an already Willing Vichy to involve itself with Britain on its own. As to the first two, let us hope the British are prepared for them. As to Vichy, it is obvious that neither Admiral Darlan nor General Weygand can do anything immediately to help General Dentz. But Vichy can use its Navy, Weygand's army and airforce and its ports to strike at Britain directly and indirectly elsewhere. The only deterrent is the U.S.A. but we doubt if it can at all prove effective now. The situation is both exciting and exceedingly anxious and the developments of the next few days will be vital to the position of Britain in the Mediterranean.

Apologist Of British Imperialism

In an article in the "Survey Graphic" Sir Norman Angell quotes Senator Nye as having remarked: "The greatest aggressor in all modern history has been the British Empire. That Empire is the despotic, arbitrary and sometimes tyrannical ruler of almost half a billion people". Obviously, the reference is mainly to British imperialism in India. Sir Norman, feels hurt at the accusation and holds forth on British altruism and liberalism in India. And he asks in tones of injured innocence: "How many are aware that for twenty years India has made her own tariff and has used that tariff making power again and again to exclude British goods?" Sir Norman could not be unaware that "India" here means, not Indians, but the Government of India, a subordinate branch of the British Government. He should also know, as American businessmen certainly do, that the Indo-British Trade Treaty was forced on India in the face of the opposition of the vast majority of elected members of the Indian Legislature and this was done certainly not with the object of excluding British goods.

In this connection the following is a pertinent observation by Mr. V. H. Rutherford in his "Modern India": "The real reason for refusing Swaraj is never mentioned now in public places like the houses of Parliament, although the writer well remembers the truth being blurted out in the House of Commons several years ago that "We hold India for Lancashire". Sir William Joynson-Hicks, (later Lord Brentford) when he was Home Secretary in the Baldwin Cabinet, elaborated this point in the following well-remembered words:

"We did not conquer India for the benefit of the Indians. I know it is said at missionary meetings that we conquered India to raise the level of Indians. That is cant. We conquered India as an outlet for the goods of Great Britain. We conquered India by the sword, and by the sword we should hold it. We hold it as the finest outlet for British goods in general and for Lancashire cotton goods in particular."

We, too, hate cant. Howsoever India came under British rule, how she is held in subjection even now is too notorious to need comment.

Sir Norman Angell cites as proofs of British altruism in India the facts that she has constructed so many miles of railway and irrigation canals for our economic uplift. The net result is well-known. After two centuries of such uplift work an average Indian's income is only five rupees per month. Sir Norman would not be the apologist for British imperialism that he attempts to be if he did not mention the charge that "India is not a nation but a group of many separate peoples, differing in cultures, languages and religions." And this conflict of interests he says, is the chief reason why India is not moving towards Dominion Status as fast as countries like Canada did. We shall not attempt to refute this familiar fallacious charge. India will vindicate her nationhood by deeds. But the reference to Canada reminds one of what Mr. Jinnah told Mr. Rutherford some years ago regarding Lord Birkenhead's plea that communal conflict in India stood in the way of her constitutional advance. Says Mr. Rutherford in his book mentioned above:

"Mr. Jinnah, the distinguished leader of the Mohammedans in the Legislative Assembly, informed the writer that the historical answer to Lord Birkenhead's contention was Canada, where the differences between English and French were on a much bigger and more serious scale than those between Hindus and Muslims in India. Whereas the differences between Hindus and Muslims were chiefly confined to religion, which many of them had changed and interchanged, those between English and French extended to religion, race and language".

Never were truer words spoken about Indian politics.

Frankly Speaking

Cripps In London

One of the most interesting items of last week's news is the one relating to Sir Stafford Cripps. The British Ambassador left Moscow on Friday for Stockholm on his way to London, where, it is announced, he has been called for a few days' consultation with Mr. Anthony-Eden. This is the first time since his appointment a year ago that Sir Stafford has come to London. And we should like earnestly to hope that it is in connection with some more serious efforts than have been made hitherto by the British Government to establish Anglo-Russian relations on a friendly basis. The time for close relations is, of course, long past, thanks to the appeasers of Britain. Moreover, M. Stalin, in sheer self-interest, is less willing to antagonise Germany now and risk a clash with the mighty military machine of Herr Hitler. Yet Britain, given the will, can, at least, induce the Russian leader to revise his feelings, suspicions and prejudices against her. That in itself would be a valuable gain.

Japan "Disappointed"

Apropos of the economic negotiations that had been going on for a long time between Japan and the Dutch East Indies, a Batavia report dated Saturday last says:

"It is understood that the Netherlands East Indies Government, in reply to Japan, unreservedly maintained its insistence on the independent development of the country's economy (thus rejecting Japan's "New Order"). It also set its face sternly against any measures that would bring direct and indirect benefit to the enemy."

This version has not yet been officially confirmed but it is more or less corroborated by the declared opinion of the Japanese delegate that the reply is "disappointing". What are the Japanese going to do about it? If Batavia's answer has been given, as we believe, with the approval and support of the U.S.A., the Japanese are faced with an inconvenient problem.

"Congress In Dissolution"!

Mr. John Coatman, who as Director of Public Information of the Government of India for several years proved himself to be a past master of the art of misrepresentation, is not now silent in his retirement in England. At a recent lunch at the Manchester Reform Club he said, according to the "Manchester Guardian", that "Congress was in the process of dissolution" and that "it was like a house which had a number of trees growing up through its walls." There is even more imagination in his remarks that "Mr. Gandhi and his shrinking body of followers were being left alone with nobody to fight" and that "All-India, including the vast majority of Congress, was heart and soul with us and would not have anything done to impede the war effort." Since this is view of an expert on India, the British Government should lose no time in giving a finishing stroke to the Congress in dissolution by dissolving all the legislatures and holding new elections. Why have they not already done so? Are they afraid of a resurrection or any trouble from the twenty-thousand Congressmen in jail, "left alone with nobody to fight"?

Late Mr. J. A. Wadia

The death of Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia on Saturday removes from our midst a veteran businessman and philanthropist of Bombay and a keen student of Indian finance Mr. Wadia was one of the pioneers of the textile industry in the city was long connected with several cotton mills, and was well-known for his business acumen He was a strong critic of the Government of India's exchange and currency policy and advocated a low exchange and the opening of the mints for the coinage of silver. His views on this and allied subjects, frequently published in the press, were much appreciated by businessmen and economists all over the country. When any letter on business matters appeared in the press over the initials J. A. W. there was little doubt about the author's identity. Mr. Wadia was a member of the City Municipal Corporation for about two decades. Genial and unassuming in his ways. Mr. Wadia was long a popular figure in the business and civic life of the city and his death will be mourned by his numerous friends and admirers besides his bereaved family.

Compulsory Arbitration

In Labour Disputes

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In the declaration of the Labour Policy in August 1937 the Congress Government 'inter-alia' said:

"With regard to trade disputes, Government are determined to pursue an active policy with a view to maintaining industrial peace in the Presidency, endeavouring all the time to see that the workers obtain a fair deal. It is the intention of the Government to promote legislation aiming at the prevention of strikes and lock-outs as far as possible. The basis of this legislation would be the requirement that no reduction in wages or other change in conditions of employment to the disadvantage of the workers should take effect till they have had sufficient time and opportunity for having the facts and merits of the proposed change examined and all avenues of peaceful settlement of the dispute explored either through the channel of voluntary negotiation, conciliation or arbitration or by the machinery of the law. A corresponding obligation would rest on the workers in respect of demands on their behalf."

In fulfilment of this promise the Congress Government introduced the Bombay Industrial Disputes Bill, which after a very stormy passage through the legislature came into force in August, 1939. The experience gained in the working of the Act during the last 21 months has shown that though the Act is defective and complicated in many ways, it has served the original purpose of preventing dislocation in the textile industry and has brought industrial peace during the last 15 months. One of the outstanding features of the Act was that conciliation was made compulsory and arbitration voluntary.

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The present Government of Bombay issued the following Press Note last week:

"The Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1939 provides for the settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation and through arbitration where a registered union enters into an agreement with an employer for the reference of any present or future dispute to the arbitration of the Industrial Court or any person. In many cases the parties to a dispute are unable to settle their differences through conciliation. An employer may then enforce his will by carrying out the intended change and the workers not being able to secure an acceptance of their demand may go on strike.

The arbitration provided for in the Act is purely voluntary and, moreover it presupposes the existence of a registered union. There are no registered unions in the industries to which the Act has been applied in the Province of Bombay except in Ahmedabad and in Amalner. Thus there is a likelihood in cases where either or both the parties do not or cannot agree to refer a dispute to arbitration, of serious dislocation of industry and possible disorder which may result in hardship both to labour and to a large section of the general community.

An amending Act has been made which fills this gap in the Act. It gives the Provincial Government power to refer such disputes to the arbitration of the Industrial Court at any stage that is whether before or after conciliation, if it is satisfied that a serious outbreak of disorder or a breach of the public peace is likely to occur or serious or prolonged hardship of a large section of the community is likely to be caused by reason of the continuance of an industrial dispute; or the industry concerned is likely to be seriously affected and the prospects and scope of employment curtailed as a result of the continuance of an industrial dispute.

In any case in which the Provincial Government makes use of this power and refers a dispute to arbitration, it will be illegal for a strike or a lock-out to be commenced or continued."

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The amendment to the Act is important as it relates to the principle underlying conciliation and arbitration. By the now amended Act Government have been empowered to compel parties which have not come to any settlement by the process of conciliation to submit their differences to arbitration by the Industrial Court. The effect of this would be that in future, ruinous strikes and lock-outs, both to the industry and to the workers' interest, are made illegal and would be impossible in future.

It is a well-known fact that owing to the war the industries in India have been rapidly developing and new industrial ventures are on the anvil. There are definite signs that India, if wisely guided and if the necessary co-operation is forthcoming from all parties concerned, could soon become one of the foremost industrialised country. At such a time as the present industries must be kept going in full blast and without a break, dislocation or even fear of dislocation.

The present amendment of the Act will certainly go a long way in preserving peace, harmony and good relationship in the industrial relations.

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If legislation similar to what we have in Bombay were in force in C.P., the present trouble in Nagpur mills would have been averted. Instead, Government of C. P. have announced that in view of the attitude adopted by the workers' representatives and the employers, there is nothing that they can do at present. This is a counsel of despair on the part of C. P. Government and shows the weakness of the Government. If the Government of C. P. had been prompt as the Government of Bombay, they could have easily found ways and means of preventing the stoppage of work at this critical juncture. The workers would not then have had to suffer from loss of wages through their being without work and the

(Continued on Page 7.)

How Germany Can Be Defeated

LATE MR. J. A. WADIA

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The death at the age of 83 of Jamshedji Ardeser Wadia takes away from us one of the shrewder businessmen of this city and a philanthropist, who has done much for his community and for the public at large.

His chief interest was with the textile industry where for over several years he was connected with the Sassoon David and the Currimbhoy Group. Much of his vast fortune was attributed to his shrewdness, his main charactertisic, for he bought stock when it was low and he saw a future for it and he usually sold at the top. He was essentially an investor, not a speculator.

That was, however, not all his life. He devoted a good part of it to attend to civic duties and took a prominent part in the Municipal affairs of the city. For twenty years he was a member of the Corporation. He favoured the idea of open spaces, of fresh air and of green spots in our otherwise drab brick-and-mortar city.

For many years he was regarded as an authority on currency problems and on textile and industrial questions. He was a contributor to the columns of the local press on such questions.

Jamshedji Wadia was also a philantropist, who gave quietly but charitably and many persons and institutions owe to him a debt of gratitude they cannot repay. He was a charming gentleman of the old school, who lived a secluded life in the company of his grand-children, his children and a few friends. Many years ago he was to be seen every day at the Apollo Bunder near the curve of Green's Hotel leaning on an old Sunbeam car talking to his great friend, the late Mr. J. D. Framjee, who was too ill to be able to walk. This daily meeting of two very fascinating persons was delightful to watch and when it broke up due to the latter's death, one felt as if that spot at Bunder would never be filled again.

In the later days, Jamshedji Wadia spent his evenings going to the pictures of which he was very fond and even when he recovered from his earlier strokes of paralysis, he arranged to see pictures at home.

He died a happy death, 'midst a family that had stood by his side. His three sons, his two daughters were always around him till the very end. For them his death even at that fine age will be a great loss.

GENERAL SIKORSKI'S SUGGESTIONS

LONDON (By Cable).

Under the heading "Sikorski Speaking" appeared the following interview of the well-known journalist George Slocombe with General Sikorski in the "Sunday Express":

Asked to give a reasoned statement of the war situation as he viewed it on his return to London after absence during which Britain had lost the battle of the Balkans and suffered reverses in Libya, General Sokorski said: "The most important single factor affecting the war is the changing attitude of the United States. I am convinced that America is now definitely committed to the destruction of Hitlerism. I am certain that the United States would continue the struggle until Europe and America are liberated from Nazism. It is already clear that Germany is afraid of American intervention. The spectre of a long war is beginning to scare the masters of the Nazi war machine. But it will take some more months before American economy is fully geared to war production. The full tide of American war supplies will not follow until the end of this year and the next year will be decisive. Increasing and maintaining the output of American war industries is not the only problem. Equally important is the problem of transport. Ships are needed even more than tanks, planes and guns. President Roosevelt is fully aware of this gravity of the shipping situation. Shipments of American war materials on occasions have been held up for lack of available tonnage space. The battle of the Atlantic is, therefore, most vital. It is the only great engagement which in itself controls the destinies of Britain and her Allies. In other fields of war battle after battle may be lost, and even whole countries. But so long as Britain remains uninvaded and keeps the Atlantic life line open victory is only a matter of endurance, steadfast courage and intelligence with unremitting industry. Victory is certain in the end. The attack on Crete is the first stage of Hitler's attempt to drive the British out of Eastern Mediterranean and seize the Suez Canal. I think we must expect within a few weeks, perhaps within a few days, a similar or synchronised attempt to close the Western Gates of the Mediterranean to the Allies. Probably there will be an attack on Gibraltar by way of Spain and possibly by way of Morocco. The landing of parachutists and aircraftborne troops on Crete suggests that the same tactics may be employed against Gibraltar. But I would like to emphasise even this that if Britain were to lose Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, although this seems highly improbable with the brilliant strategist like General Wavell on vigilant guard there, all would not be lost. Britain would still retain her liberty of movement which is vital in warfare."

TWO METHODS

Asked how he thought the defeat of Germany might be achieved General Sikorski said: "To my mind there are only two ways of destroying Hitler. The German army is the most powerful fighting force in the world. We cannot hope to beat it by mere numbers or weight of land armaments alone. But that army is not in Germany. It is dispersed all over Europe in hostile countries at the end of long and ever lengthening communication lines. While that great army is spread over Europe we must aim at attacking and destroying the heart of Germany's military power, that is, Germany herself. How can we do this? Obviously and principally by massive air attacks. For this we must build a tremendous air weapon. I think we must aim at creating an Allied Air Force of one million men with 100,000 pilots and 50,000 first line machines. These figures are large but not unattainable. By 1942 Britain and the United States together should be able to reach them. With the air striking force of this size even the vast and powerful land armies of Hitler will avail Germany nothing. Strike at Germany, destroy her civilian morale, her war plant, her railways, transport systems and the German armies will collapse as they did in 1918. That is one method. The second which might be used either as an alternative to massive air attacks or in conjunction with them is to attack Germany through occupied countries and to land at several points of the mainland of Europe and destroy Germans wherever they are found. For that it would be necessary to possess at least local supremacy in air and to have at our disposal a number of highly trained and highly armoured troops who could be landed under double protection of fleet and air force. There are a number of places in France and Holland where landings are feasible. By using the German tactics of parachutists aircraftborne troops tables may be turned against the enemy. Obviously we must consider all possibilities of eventual invasion of Europe since this is the method which makes fullest use of the hostility of the oppressed populations and encourages them to rise themselves against the oppressor. We must think in terms of raiding parties and armoured columns and

(Continued on Page 6.)

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

TOKYO, June 7.

Considerable diplomatic activity was evident here to-day when Mr. Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, was visited in turn by the British, Vichy and German Ambassadors.

Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador, was with Mr. Matsuoka for fifty minutes.—Reuter.

* * * *

Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador in Moscow, has come to London for a few days' visit.

It is, however, still too early to guess whether the sequel will be an exchange of olive-branches or lemons.

* * * *

AMERICAN PRESS FLOODED WITH PEACE RUMOURS

—Headline.

President Roosevelt has, however, damned it—with both spellings.

* * * *

American warships and planes are, according to Mr. Cordell Hull, patrolling the French islands in the Western Hemisphere.

What is the Admirable Darlan doing? He must at once send his navy to fight such aggression against the integrity of the French Empire.

* * * *

Seven German and three Italian airmen had to make a forced landing in Turkey.

General Dentz, who represents the etiquette in such matters under the new French civilisation, must have been painfully surprised to learn that they were interned by the Turks.

* * * *

Eh? Of course they were bound for Syria.

But General Dentz who has successfully dealt, in his broadcasts, with the question of those actually present can easily dispose of the unfortunate ones who did not arrive.

* * * *

However, another trouble has arisen for poor General Dentz in the shape of the invasion of Syria.

It is bad enough to be called upon to fight, a little too early, the enemy particularly the French patriots. But it is worse to find himself with so many Germans on his hand—Germans who are emphatically not there.

* * * *

What about the Admirable Darlan? asks the Junior Colleague.

Why, he must already have rushed to Paris to receive Herr Abetz' blessings for the French fleet before it leaves to "defend" the French Empire for the Germans.

* * *

Amen

On behalf of Free France, General Catroux has proclaimed the independence of Syria and Lebanon.

"A la bonne heure."

* * * *

Two French Generals and a Lieutenant are reported to have gone to Gibraltar in a flying boat.

We hope they prove at least as useful as the flying boat.

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Ankara again reports concentration of German troops on the Russo-Rumanian frontier.

M. Stalin will, we are confident, be able effectively to disperse them with—grain and oil?

* * *

Meeting the local doctor, Brown inquired:

"And how is the lawyer going on, doctor?"

"Poor fellow", returned the medico, with a shake of his head, "he's lying at death's door."

"There's grit for you", commented Brown, "at death's door—and still lying."

Italians Pay Heavy Toll In Abyssinia

Three Thousand Europeans & 1,000 Eritreans Captured

NAIROBI, June 8.

Following successful crossing of the river Omo in Abyssinia in two places, British columns are advancing from east and south and are pressing forward, according to an official announcement here.

The speed and dash of East-African and West African troops prevented the Italians from completing road demolitions.

ITALIANS PAY HEAVY TOLL

The Italians have lost over a hundred dead at the northern crossing alone. The captures so far in the Omo battle include 3,000 Europeans and 1,000 Eritreans and two guns, 200 lorries, many machine-guns and large quantities of other war materials.

The Italians are being vigorously pursued.—Reuter.

Libyan Harbour Turned Into Blazing Inferno

BENGHAZI, June 8.

The Libyan harbour and base occupied by the Axis forces was turned into a blazing inferno by R.A.F. bombers on Friday night for the second night in succession. Fires raging among military buildings and in the harbour area were "stoked up" by the bombers, until they could be seen fifty miles away.

To-night's R.A.F. Middle East Communique, which reports the raid also refers to an attack on the Derna aerodrome and barracks and to bombing and machine-gun attacks in the Jimma area of Abyssinia. R.A.F. fighters also carried out protective patrols over shipping in the Mediterranean and one enemy aircraft was driven off by a South African fighter and forced to Jettison its bombs.

All R.A.F. aircraft returned safely from these operations.

Artillery Duel At Tobruk

LIBYA:—At Tobruk artillery on both sides has been active.

SOLLUM AREA:—Vigorous patrolling is continuing.

ABYSSINIA:—After crossing the river Omo in two places East and West African troops are pressing forward. At the northern crossing alone the enemy lost over a hundred dead leaving a thousand or more prisoners in our hands. "In addition we captured twenty guns, 200 lorries, many machine-guns and quantities of other war material. Retreating enemy forces are being vigorously pursued.

IRAQ:—The situation remains calm.—Reuter.

DISAFFECTION AMONG FR. TROOPS IN SYRIA

(Continued from page 1.)

a very strong feeling in the ranks and among the N.C.O.'s of the French forces in Syria and the Lebanon against the Germans. There is also a strong liberal feeling in the same sense in those countries. If there is opposition, it is declared here, it will be the fault of a small band of people at the top, who hitherto have blindly followed orders from Vichy, which have undoubtedly come from Germany. It remains to be seen whether all will unite in the common purpose of driving out the Germans.—Reuter.

Govt. Communique

LONDON, June 8.

The text of the Government "communique" as regards Syria says: "In their declaration of July 1st, 1940, His Majesty's Government had stated that they would not allow Syria and the Lebanon to be occupied by any hostile Power or to be used as a base for attack upon those countries in the Middle East, which they are pledged to defend. Despite this clear warning the Vichy Government, in pursuance of their policy of collaboration with the Axis Powers, have placed air-bases in Syria and the Lebanon at the disposal of Germany and Italy and have supplied war materials to rebel forces in Iraq. German infiltration into Syria has begun and the Vichy Government are continuing to take measures the effect of which must be to bring Syria and the Lebanon under full German control.

"GOING FAR BEYOND TERMS"

His Majesty's Government could not be expected to tolerate such actions which go far beyond anything laid down in the terms of the French Armistice, and are in flagrant conflict with the recent declaration of Marshal Petain that honour forbade France to undertake anything against her former Allies. The Free French forces have, therefore, with the support of the Imperial forces, entered Syria and the Lebanon, at an early hour this morning. At the same time a declaration has been issued by General Catroux on behalf of General Degaulle guaranteeing the Liberty and Independence of Syria and the Lebanon and undertaking to negotiate a treaty to ensure these objects. His Majesty's Government support and associate themselvs with this promise of Independence".—Reuter.

BUT ON JUNE 12, WHILE R.A.F. FLYERS OVER RHODES HAVE NOTICED LARGE TROOP CONCENTRATIONS, LANDING FACILITIES ARE BEING ENLARGED AT THE PORT OF LATAKIA, ACCORDING TO RELIABLE REPORTS, AND AN AIRPORT IS ALSO BEING CONSTRUCTED THERE, WHILE THE AIRPORTS OF ALEPPO, PALMYRA AND DAMASCUS ARE BEING ENLARGED AND MODERNISED.

The British, however, are taking precautionary measures. It is learned that a special fleet air-arm patrol is now checking the passage of any shipping between the Dodecanese and Syria, while the absence of any German anti-aircraft listening posts in Syria facilitates British reconnaissance

NAZIS RUSHING TROOPS TO LIBYA

At the same time the Germans appear to be rushing troops to Libya where they are building aerodromes so that local circles are divided in anticipating the Germans' next thrust.

The situation is further confused by still more reports that the Germans are moving from Bulgaria into Moldavia and taking up positions along the Russian Frontier, while news has been received that reserve officers and men are being called up in Rumania, and that there are now between six and eight German submarines in the Black Sea, two of which (each of 600 tons) were launched at Galatz on 5th May and 26th May.

CONFIDENCE IN WAVELL

It is felt in Ankara, however, that such men as General Wavell, General Catroux well-known and highly esteemed by the Turks, are fully capable of dealing with the situation, and although there is some disappointment that Britain has not yet taken over Syria it is thought that General Wavell is the best judge of the situation and that affairs could not be in better hands.

UNMISTAKABLE SIGNS

ISTANBUL.—German preparations with a view to occupying Syria are so clear and evident that they cannot be concealed, declares the Turkish Deputy, M. Yaltchin, writing in the newspaper "Yenisabah". Referring to the High Commissioner Dentz's broadcast about the denial of the presence of Germans in Syria M. Yaltchin asserts that the Germans have even prepared to seize Syrian radio stations and have already sent announces to Syria to give broadcasts in the German language.—Reuter.

NAZIS PUSH AHEAD WITH INVASION OF SYRIA

ANKARA, June 7.

THERE ARE INCREASING SIGNS THAT GERMANY INTENDS TO PUSH AHEAD WITH THE INVASION OF SYRIA. A LARGE GERMAN TROOPSHIP AT PRESENT IN SALONIKA IS RUMOURED TO BE LEAVING ON JUNE 10 AND IS DUE TO ARRIVE IN BEI

ALLIES TAKE ACTION IN NICK OF TIME

CAIRO, June 8.

The move by the British and Free French to prevent the Germans assuming control of Syria and turning it into a battle-ground was taken in the nick of time, as evidence was accumulating of growing German infiltration.

It is understood that Gen. Dentz, French High Commissioner in Syria, was recently informed by Vichy that a German Mission would arrive at Aleppo about June 15, to take over control and administration of Aleppo District. The seriousness of such action requires no emphasis.

It is also understood that early in May Gen. Huntziger informed Gen. Dentz that Admiral Darlan in the course of conversations with Hitler had conceded air bases in Syria to the Germans and Gen. Dentz was asked to report on the formation of a Disarmament Commission and whether this was likely to cause trouble in the Syrian Army and if so suggest how the position could be overcome.

Gen. Dentz suggested in reply that aerodromes should be used by the Germans in transit.

FUTURE HOPE FOR SYRIA.

While not under-estimating the importance of the declaration granting liberty and independence to Syria and Lebanon, the economic provisions of the British and Free French declarations are almost of equal importance. Since France's capitulation the economic life of Syria has been almost paralysed, exports and imports falling to the minimum and hampered by grave exchange difficulties while oil ceased to run through the pipeline to Syria. The declarations contain a promise of economic revival with the lifting of the blockade and the granting of opportunities to enter into relations with the Sterling Bloc. There seems good probability that Syria, disgusted with the Germans and tired of Vichy, will accept proffered independence and help the Free French to drive the Germans from the country.

BLOCKADE LIFTED.

Other developments in this dramatic move on the part of the British and the Free French are the lifting of the blockade and enabling Syria to enter the Sterling Bloc immediately. The necessary instructions have been given to the British Navy.

No contact has yet been reported with the French troops but further news is expected later to-day.

NAZI INFILTRATION.

There is no doubt that the Germans have been using Syria and the Lebanon as an air base for an attack on British forces in Iraq. There is evidence also of infiltration into Syria, which goes even beyond the use of air bases. There are strong reports that the Germans are expected shortly at Aleppo and there have been rumours of airborne troops, while it is known that there has been infiltration of Germans disguised as tourists.

This situation was immediately discussed between the British authorities and General de Gaulle and Catroux and it was fully agreed on both sides that the situation could not be tolerated. Appeals were, therefore, made at dawn to-day by planes in Syria to the French authorities to collaborate with Britain and the Free French to drive out the Germans in Syria and prevent any other Germans from arriving.—

Political Rather Than Military Operation

This is a political rather than a military operation for it is hoped the French will rally and help the British to drive out the Germans, who are attempting to establish themselves in Syria and the Lebanon.

The operation began at 02.00 hours with military advance but it is strongly emphasised in well-informed circles in Cairo that it is hoped to secure the co-operation of the French in expelling the Germans. Whether the outcome of the advance will be a military operation depends entirely on the reactions of the French.

In this connection the British Government's declaration of July 1, 1940, declaring that Britain could not allow Syria and the Lebanon to be occupied by a hostile power or be used as a base for attacks on countries in the Middle East which Britain is pledged to defend, is recalled here.

ENEMY PLANES OVER CYPRUS

No Bombs Dropped: Voluntary Evacuation Of Cypriots

NICOSIA, June 7.

Axis planes at present flying over Cyrpus do so only if forced across from what is apparently the regular route between Greece and Syria, via the Dodecanese. Then they fly high over the island to avoid trouble. It is officially reported that enemy planes were over Cyprus this morning (Saturday), but no bombs were dropped. Cypriots are moving into country districts. voluntary evacuation included a small group of Americans connected with mines who stayed on despite the United States warning which was given months ago.—Reuter.

TRONDHEIM AS NAVAL BASE

Nazi Plan For Attacks On British Shipping

LONDON, June 8.

According to the Norwegian telegraph agency the Germans are making preparations to convert Trondheim as a naval base for attacks on British shipping.

The Agency says that yards for the building of submarines are being installed and warehouses and other buildings are being demolished to make way for a new harbour scheme. Houses and offices have been requisitioned and workers have been brought over from Germany by the hundreds.—Reuter.

HESS TO BE CALLED AS WITNESS?

What Mr. Pollitt Will Do If He Receives Writ In Libel Action

LONDON, June 7.

The Leftwing Labourite, Mr. Harry Pollitt, told the press to-night that he would seek to call Rudolf Hess as a witness if he received a writ in a libel action which is pending on the subject of the publication of a pamphlet entitled "Why Hess Is Here."

Mr. Pollitt declared that he understood that the solicitors of the Duke of Hamilton had sent writs for libed on the Trade Union leader, Mr. Ted. Bramley, and the Labourite "intellectual", the Hon Mr. Ivor Montague. Mr. Pollitt added that he believed that he was also likely to receive a writ The Duke of Hamilton told the press that he was unable to confirm or deny that writs had been issued, adding that as he is serving as an officer, any statement about the matter must come from the Air Ministry.—Reuter.

Empire Press & Freedom

Indian And Colonial Journalists Demand Equal Liberty

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 7.

Over a thousand delegates from organisations representing at least a million membership participated in the conference at Westminster Central Hall held under the auspices of the National Council for Civil Liberties and National Union of Journalists to discuss freedom of Press in the Empire.

Speakers included, Mr. Frank Owen, Editor of the "Evening Standard", Mr. Paul Rotha, authority on documentary films, Mr. Sunder Kabadi, representing the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", Mr. C. J. Bundock, representing the National Union of Journalists, Mr. A. E. Hunter, political correspondent of the "Daily Herald", Mr. Ronald Kidd, Secretay, National Council, Civil Liberties, Mr. A. P. Herbert Commoner, the Dean of Canterbury, Mr. J. B. S. Haldane, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. G. D. H Cola and Mr. C. E. M. Joad.

JOURNALIST FOR 60 YEARS

Mr. Henry Nevinson in the course of a message says: "I worked as a journalist for 60 years and am proud of our profession as any journalist can be. As war correspondent, I always scrupulously accepted censorship in war time. Anything that may assist National enemy must be suppressed for, it may cause as much death and ruin as any Quisling and Laval, but any other interference with Press by Government on behalf of State, or party, I always vigorously opposed."

Mr. S. P. Kabadi, in a speech surveyed the evolution of the Indian Press.

The conference agreed that a free Press was the firm foundation of liberty and those who pleaded on behalf of the Press recognised that Liberty implied obligation and exercise of freedom carried with it exercise of responsibility.

The Conference then passed a resolution demanding the same freedom for Indian and colonial Press as it demands for Press in Britain, believing that liberty of people both in the Empire and British isles is inseparable, and largely dependent on a free Press.

ATMOSPHERE IN BAGHDAD IMPROVING

Denial Of Stories Of Mosques & Holy Places Damaged

LONDON, June 7.

The atmosphere in Baghdad is improving and more traffic is appearing in the streets, but it is not expected that normal conditions will be restored for some time. Stories that mosquss at holy places in the vicinity of Baghdad have been damaged by R.A.F bombing are denied here, and in particular Kadhimain, the famous Shiah place of pilgrimage, is undamaged. The R.A.F. has scrupulously refrained from dropping bombs on such places of Muslim veneration.—Reuter.

COL. BURGESS KILLED IN AIR CRASH

Head Of United States Air Mission To Ecuador

SANTIAGO, June 8.

The death of the head of the United States Air Mission to Ecuador, Colonel Burgess is reported from Guayaquil after an earlier report from Quito having stated that he was missing on a flight from Esmeralda to Guayaquil.

The flight was made on Thursday, it is now learned and that the plane had crashed in the sea. Colonel Burgess was accompanied by two Ecuador sub-Lieutenants, Davalos who is also dead, and Arias who managed to swim ashore but is now in a critical condition.—Reuter.

SYMBOLIZING UNITY OF BRITAIN & U. S.

BOSTON, June 7.

"Christian Science Monistor" announces that President Roosevelt will visit Harvard University on June 11 to participate in the special alumni ceremonies symbolizing unity of Great Britain and United States.

The British Ambassador Lord Halifax who is receiving an honorary degree will also attend and it is expected that President Roosevelt and Lord Halifax will make speeches.—Reuter.

U. S. "ARRANGEMENT" WITH FR. GOVT.

Patrol Of Martinique And Guadeloupe

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Martinique and Guadeloupe are patrolled daily by United States' planes and boats and a naval observer is at present stations at Forte France to check the patrol's observance.

This takes place by an "arrangement" with the French Government according to a letter from Mr. Cordell Hull to Senator Mead, which the latter has published.

The "Arrangement" also "provides for certain guarantees regarding movement of French vessels in United States waters, and commits the French Government to prior notification regarding any shipments."

Mr. Hull wrote to Senator Mead after the Senator had suggested that the United States should acquire Martinique and Guadeloupe. —Reuter.

Lost Its Value

LET FREE FRANCE RESTORE IT

Carnegie Institute Chief Returns 'Decoration' To Petain

PITTSBURGH, June 8.

Airmaling his Legion of Honour decoration to Marshal Petain, Mr. Samuel Hardenchurch, the 83 year old President of the Carnegie Institute has cabled:

"I am relinquishing this once proud ribbon, because under your recreant Government it has lost its value. The Legion of Honour is dead until General de Gaulle and all free Frenchmen restore it."—Reuter.

NO STOPPAGE OF COAL PRODUCTION

Canadian Govt. Issues Order-in-Council

OTTAWA, June 8.

As a measure to prevent stoppage of coal production the Government has promulgated an Order-in-Council under the Defence Regulations declaring Canada's coal mines "essential services."

Officials explained that the measure did not interfere with Trade Union rights but aimed at those who work to reduce production or persuade mines to cease work.—Reuter.

Will Vichy Fight In Syria?

Discontent Among French Forces And Confidence In Britain's Pledge

LONDON June 8.

The die has been cast in Syria. At two o'clock this morning Free French troops supported by Imperial forces crossed the frontier to bring to an end the growing Germanisation of that country, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

It is a move of vital importance, which affects the whole position in the Eastern Mediterranean. There is now no going back until the situation has been liquidated once and for all. The only criticism that the British action is likely to meet with is that the decision has been reached too slowly. It is unknown yet what forces are being employed or what resistance is likely to be encountered.

DISCONTENT AMONG FRENCH FORCES

The French forces in Syria are variously estimated at between 30,000 and 60,000 but only about 15,000 are French and the rest Colonials. It is believed that there is dissatisfaction among some officers, especially those who have not taken kindly to the policy of complete subservience to Germany. Recent appeals to Gen. Dentz for more "trustworthy" troops and the flight of Col. Collet and other officers into British military lines bear witness to the feeling among the military.

CONFIDENCE IN BRITAIN

But it would be unwise to rule out the likelihood of strong resistance, especially at aerodromes, where German infiltration will supply element of stiffening to the opposition of the Free French and British advance. Germany also is likely to rush what troops she can by air and even, if feasible, by sea. It is probable that an important section of the population in Syria will be on the side of Gen. de Gaulle and the British. Not only have they the bitterest memories of German military methods during the last war, but they have a strong grievance against the French Government, which failed to implement their solemn pledge to give Syria and Lebanon complete independence. The proclamation of Gen. Catroux supplemented by the declaration of the British Ambassador at Cairo on behalf of the British Government guaranteeing liberty to the peoples of Syria and Lebanon will have a determining effect upon any waverers, who may have clung to hopes that France would fulfil her pledges. The people know how completely Great Britain has honoured her word to Egypt and Iraq. The failure of the Rashid Ali rebellion was due largely to this confidence in British guarantees, which have been in operation.

PROBLEM FOR VICHY

The action of the Free French and the British is sure to raise a howl of rage and indignation in German-controlled Press in occupied and unoccupied France and the reactions of the Vichy authorities will be of great interest. It is doubtful, however, that they will go to extreme lengths in spite of the strongest German pressure because Syria is not only a 'mandated' territory but theoretically autonomous in virtue of the treaty of 1936. Besides they know that it cannot count on the support of public opinion in any part of France, if it takes any very strong action. Even Admiral Darlan began to find that there are limits he may transgress.—Reuter.

Master Tactician Of British Army

LONDON, June 8.

The commander of the Allied forced in Syria, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, was in immediate command of the British army in Libya, when mechanised forces advanced from Sidi Barrani to Benghazi. Later he was in charge of the British force in Greece. Recently he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Palestine and Transjordan. Known to his friends as "Jumbo". He is regarded by many as a master tactician of the British army. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson is a member of a family famous in British military history. His ancestors include Lord Cardigan of "Charge of the Light Brigade" fame.—Reuter.

Catroux Knows Syria Thoroughly

LONDON, June 8.

Gen. Catroux, whose proclamation electrified the world this morning, was the former Commander of the French Foreign Legion. Gen. Georges Catroux is aged 62 and Commander of the Free French forces in the Middle East. He was appointed High Commissioner of Free France last November. The field of action then entrusted to him covered Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Asia Minor and the Balkans.

He knows Syria with detailed thoroughness. No name stands higher throughout the French Empire than his. He is son of a General and is tall and wiry. He was born in Algeeria and spent many years in Morocco, while head of the Foreign Legion. Most of his brilliant military career has been spent in the French Colonies, where he quickly established a reputation for courage and great administrative abilities. When Governor-General of French Indo-China, he was organising resistance against a possible Japanese attack, when Vichy signed the armistice. He repudiated "The men of Vichy", who have since sentenced him to death.

"BRITAIN IN EXTREMELY GRAVE POSITION"

What Winant Told U. S. Leaders

NEW YORK June 8—The Winant controversy continues in the Sunday morning papers.

The "New York Times" from Washington declares that Mr. Winant has told Administration leaders that Britain is "in an extremely grave" position, both on the seas and at home, but "she faces no immediate or impending disaster."

GIBRALTAR IMPREGNABLE?

Mr. Winant is reported to have said that Gibraltar is now ready to withstand "any conceivable attack". One of its few weaknesses —lack of dependable supply of drinking water—has been removed by drilling new wells.

NAZIS' SUFFOCATING GRIP ON VICHY

The "New York Herald Tribune" from Washington says that according to Senators, Mr. Winant has told them that he is convinced that the French people did not want to fight Britain, but he believed that the Nazis so dominated the Vichy Government that they could be forced into a war against Britain even to the extent of letting the Nazis use the French fleet.—Reuter.

NEW PORT IN PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

LISBON, June 8.

It is announced that at Luanda, capital of the Portuguese West African territory of Angola a new port is to be constructed, which will be one of the finest along the whole African coast. The port is to be built by an Anglo-Dutch firm and will accommodate ships of 33 feet draught. The mole will be three hundred and thirty yards long and 180 yards wide.—Reuter.

WINTER HALTER WINS CORONATION CUP

LONDON, June 7.

The following is the result of the Coronation Cup:—

WINTER HALTER 7-2	1
HIPPIUS 15-8	2
LOVELYTRIM 11-4	3

Seven ran. Won by a head, two lengths separated the second and the third.—Reuter.

EGYPT DEMANDS COMPENSATION

Protest To Axis Powers Regarding Bombing Of Alexandria

CAIRO, June 8.

Egyptian Government has lodged a strong protest against Germany and Italy for the bombing of innocent civilians in Alexandria last Wednesday.

Compensation for life and material damage will be demanded from Germany and Italy.—Reuter.

Another Air Raid On Alexandria

CAIRO, June 8.

Alexandria had another air attack last night.

The following statement has been issued to-day by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior. "Several bombs were dropped and considerable damage caused. It is feared that the casualties may be heavy."—Reuter.

King Forouk Tours Raided Areas In Alexandria

CAIRO, June 7.

The area devastated by the raid on Alexandria was toured to-day by King Farouk and the Queen who afterwards visited the injured in hospital.—Reuter.

Menzies Says "We Must Hit In Syria And Libya"

MELBOURNE, June 8.

Mr. Menzies, the Australian Premier, commenting on the Middle East situation said: "We must hit the enemy in Libya and Syria. Nobody in Australia has any hesitation in declaring that German invaders cannot hide behind the skirts of Vichy neutrality and submission with impunity."—Reuter.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Radio definitions—"Pan": Menon's Talcum powder (scented).

* * * *

"Yashmac" of the "Sporting Times" is, says Gestapo Agent P. Q. 13, the same as "Alpha" of the "Jame-Jamshed. If the Editor of the "Jame-Jamshed" will check up with the Editor of the "Sporting Times", they may find a way of syndicating one article between them instead of having to pay for two.

* * * *

Incidentally "Alpha" of the "Jame-Jamshed" says something about having seen the script of "Epilogue to Crete". Knowing the well-established rule that all manuscripts are the property of the A. I. R. I must regard that indiscretion of Alpha as an inside job. We all don't dig together and look over each other manuscripts over breakfast.

* * * *

Mr. R. K. Karanjia, (Editor of "Blitz") after his break from the "Sunday Standard" and his article on the "neutralised" radio, where he refers to a few incidents, hitherto unpublished regarding the metrods of the A. I. R., must be regarded, I suppose, as a reformed character. (Journalistically speaking, of course).

* * * *

As "Yashmac" of the "Sporting Times" says (or was it "Alpha"?), I deplore the personal tone. Precisely—but why doesn't some one answer the questions that are asked, viz.:

(1) Are you content to see the powerful weapon of the radio turned into a "perfume spray"? (The words are Mr. Talyarkhan's). Is war-time broadcasting in India as it should be?

(2) Is English ("public-school" English), at any time a good enough substitute for an Indian language and more so now? Do you believe that no Indians can be found to write, produce, broadcast in the language of the people?

These are the points broadly raised in the controversy.

* * * *

I wouldn't be so sure as "Alpha" is that "Sound News" will go on. "Alpha" has thanked the critics of "Sound News" for the publicity they have given it. Not at all, it's a pleasure. And there's plenty more (publicity) where that came from. Which makes me drive home the point made again and again that it is not that "Sound News" is asked to be abolished, but that the same time the same money and the same facilities must be found for original Indian newsplays, by Indians, for Indians, in Urdu, in Marathi, in Gujarati, in Hindustani and other Indian languages But if you cannot find the time and the money, then "Sound News" must go to make room for the greater needs of the hour.

HOW GERMANY CAN BE DEFEATED

(Continued from Page 1.)

not of vast expeditionary forces on the old system."

Asked if he thought Russia was prepared to enter war General Sikorski said: "It may be that Stalin is on the verge of a new pact with Hitler. Stalin is increasingly afraid of the military power of Germany. He will do anything and will agree to anything rather than risk war with Hitler. He knows the weakness of Russia's military position, especially if threatened by fast powerful armoured columns. He knows, too, the incompetence of Soviet High Command. Few weeks ago Russian division massed along German frontier were so badly disposed that they could easily have been encircled and cut off by German armoured divisions within a few days. Perhaps realisation of this weakness induced Stalin at the last moment to offer the neutrality pact to Japan."

CALCUTTA, June 7.—Mr. S. C. Roy was re-elected President of the Indian Insurance Institute for the year 1941|42 at a meeting of the Council of the Institute held to-day in the premises of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.—A. P.

Facilities For Conversion Of Sterling Loans

India Govt. Announces Scheme: Reserve Bank's Communique

SIMLA, June 8.

Press Communique:—

In his speech introducing the budget the Hon. the Finance Member explained that, as an interim measure pending detailed consideration, counter-parts bearing the same rate of interest and with the same maturity would be issued immediaetly in lieu of Sterling Loans repatriated, and that permanent arrangements would be decided upon later.

CONVERSION SCHEME.

The conversion scheme announced to-day by which holders of the two 4-1/2 per cent sterling loans repatriated, namely, 4-1/2 per cent 1950-55 and 4-1/2 per cent 1958-68 are given the option of converting them into 3 per cent loans of about the same maturity, on terms corresponding to the present market prices of the securities in question, forms part of the more permanent arrangements foreshadowed.

The total face value of the Indian Serling Stock cancelled under the repatriation scheme up to May 16, 1941, is just under £70 million, of which the greater part (nearly £42 million) is in the form of 4-1/2 per cent stock. Of the remainder, 5 per cent stock amounts to £4-3/4 million and the balance is divided roughly equally (about £7-1/2 millions each) between 4 per cent, 3-1/2 per cent and 3 per cent stock. The face value of the rupee counter-parts created amounts to about 93 crores of which about 12-1/2 crores have been taken up by the public and the balance divided approximately equally between Government and the Reserve Bank.

TWO AIMS.

In deciding the permanent arrangements to deal with this question, Government have had two aims in view, namely:—Firstly, to reduce as far possible the stock of counter-parts bearing a high nominal rate of interest and, secondly, to leave a sufficient volume of counter-parts to maintain marketability in the interests of those, who have accepted repayment of sterling loans in this form. They have also taken into consideration the improbability of the market being able, within a reasonable period of time, to absorb as much as 80 crores of counter-parts and the possibility of the continued retention of surpluses judged unsaleable acting, to however limited an extent, as a depressing factor on the market.

In pursuance of those objects they decided to offer conversion terms in respect of the 4-1/2 per cent and with regard to the others, to cancel part of the stocks held by themselves and the Reserve Bank.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK'S COMMUNIQUE

CALCUTTA, June 8.

The following Press 'communique' has been issued by the Reserve Bank of India:—

The total face value (correct to the nearest £100) of the Indian Sterling Stock cancelled under the Repatriation Scheme put into operation on the 8th February, 1941, was £69,628,300 on the 16th May, 1941, made up as follows:—

Five per cent 1912-47 Bond £4,759,200; 4 1|2 per cent 1950-55 £29,534,800; 4 1|2 per cent 1958-68 £12,253,700; 4 per cent 1943-53 £8,289,600; 3 1|2 per cent 1954-59 £7,630,300; 3 per cent 1949-52 £7,160,700.

Total £69,628 300.

The face value of the rupee counter-parts created amounted to a little over Rs. 92.84 crores, of which Rs. 12.52 crores were delivered to the public and the balance divided approximately equally between Government and the Reserve Bank.

Government's object in issuing counter-parts, was, firstly, to make it convenient and attractive to Indian holders of Sterling Loans to transfer their holdings into rupees and secondly, to simplify the immediate procedure as far as possible, in view of the complexity of the transactions, it was not Government's intention, however, that its stock of counter-parts should be maintained indefinitely. Government has now considered the question of the final disposal of these stocks and has as a result decided to offer conversion facilities in respect of two of the loans, viz., 4 1|2 per cent 1950-55 and 4 1|2 per cent 1958-68, particulars of which have been notified separately.

REASONS FOR STEPS TAKEN

In arriving at this decision, Government has been influenced by the following general considerations. Although the rupee counter-part loans would be available to the market as required from the stocks of Government or the Reserve Bank, there is no possibility of the market being able to absorb as much as Rs. 80 crores of counter-parts, and Government feels that the continued retention of any surplus it judges to be unsalable, might act, to however limited an extent, as a depressing factor on the market, apart from burdening the accounts unnecessarily. At the same time sufficient stocks of the loans must be maintained so as to ensure easy marketability for the counter-parts, which the public have accepted in response to Government's offer, since limited marketability would mean ultimate depreciation in values. Moreover, some of the counterparts carry high nominal rates of interest, and it would be more profitable to the public, and particularly institutional investors to replace them by loans of approximately equal maturity at a lower rate of interest.

In view of the considerations set out above, when conversion is effected of the stocks held by the Government, care will be taken to retain sufficient stock to ensure the free marketability of the balance of the loans, which the public decide not to convert.—A. P.

GOVT. OFFER TO HOLDERS OF RUPEE SECURITIES

A Simla Press "communique" states:—

With effect from the 16th June 1941 until the 21st June 1941 (both days inclusive), holders of Rupee securities of the following loans created as counterparts of the Indian Sterling loans in accordance with the Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. D|1184-B, dated the 22nd February 1940, are given the option of converting their holdings into the loan noted against each: (Loans created as counterparts of Indian Sterling loans.)

(1) 4 1|2 per cent Loan, 1950-55.
(2) 4 1|2 per cent Loan, 1958-68.

(Indian Rupee Loans.)

3 Per cent Loan, 1951-54 (Issued in terms of Government of India, Finance Dept. Notification No. F.3 (4) F|35 dated 30-7-1935).

3 Per cent Loan, 1963-65. (Issued in terms of the Government of India, Finance Dept. Notification No. F.3103-F dated 14-5-1938).

CONVERSION TERMS.

The terms and conditions on which conversions will be effected are as follows:—

(i) For the purpose of conversion, the issue price of each of the 3 per cent loans. 1951-54 and 1963-65 will be Rs. 100 and Rs. 95 respectively for every Rs. 100|- of the loan applied for.

(ii) The 4 1|2 Per cent Loan, 1950-55 and the 4 1|2 Per cent Loan, 1958-68 will be accepted for conversion at the following rates:—

Cash equivalent per Rs. 100- (nominal) of the securities tendered.

4 1|2 Per cent Loan, 1950-55 Rs. 110 as. 12.

4 1|2 Per cent Loan, 1958-68 Rs. 113 as. 8.

If the conversion value (expressed in cash) of the loan tendered is not an exact multiple of the issue price per cent of the 3 per cent Loan, 1951-54 or the 3 Per cent Loan 1963-65 (as the case may be), the tender will receive in cash, at the time of issue of the new securities, the amount by which the value of the loan tendered exceeds the nearest lower multiple of the issue price.

(iii) Securities of the 3 Per cent loans to be issued by conversion will bear interest from the last regular half yearly interest payment date.

(iv) The regular half-yearly interest payment dates of the loans to be tendered for conversion and of those to be issued thereagainst (as given in paragraph 1 above) are shown in the table appended below:—

Description of Loan.

4 1|2 Per cent Loan, 1950-55; 4 1|2 Per cent Loan, 1958-68; 3 Per cent Loan, 1951-54 and 3 Per cent Loan, 1963-65.

Interest Due.

15th May and 15th November; 1st June and 1st December, 15th March and 15th September and 1st June and 1st December.

An adjustment will be made for the difference between the interest accrued on the securities tendered for conversion and those to be issued, i.e.,

(a) if the accrued interest, on the date of application for conversion on the loan tendered for conversion, is less than the accrued interest at the same date on the loan to be issued in exchange, the applicant will be required to pay in cash or by cheque an amount equal to the difference;

(b) if the accrued interest on the date of application, on the loan tendered for conversion, is greater than the accrued interest on the loan to be issued in exchange, the applicant will receive an amount representing such difference at the time of delivery of the new securities.

Particulars of the amounts to be paid or received on any given date can be ascertained on application at the Public Debt Offices at Bombay and Calcutta.

Hoogly Tragedy

About 200 Persons Missing In Tidal Wave

CALCUTTA, June 8.

About 200 people, mostly women, are reported to be missing as a result of an unexpected tide wave, while taking bath this morning at Ahiritolla and other Ghats of the Hooghly river.

The number of deaths is not known but it is feared that it will be in the neighbourhood of about 160.

A large number of bathers who received serious injuries were removed to hospital.

About a dozen country boats sank.—United Press.

Pontoon Damaged Beyond Repairs

CALCUTTA, June 8.

Further enquiries regarding bathing tragedy in the Hooghly Ghats indicate that several steamers parted chains and one pontoon was damaged beyond repairs. No police confirmation is available regarding casualties.—United Press

All Crew Saved

CALCUTTA, June 8.

Altogether seven small boats, manned by a couple of crew, sank as a result of the bore but the crews of all the boats are reported to be safe. About half a dozen of them, however, received injuries, while extricating themselves out of the sinking boats and were removed to hospital, from where three of them were subsequently discharged.—A. P.

Night-Long "Black-Out" In Quetta

QUETTA, June 8

There will be night-long "Black out" practice in Quetta city and the Cantonment areas on June 17, 18 and 19.

The A. R. P. authorities also propose to have practice of air raid warnings on June 18th.—A. P.

Jinnah Harps On Slogan Of Pakistan

"Every Muslim Should Morning And Evening Say 'It Is A Goal Worth Living And Dying For'"

BANGALORE, June 8.

"Let me emphasize that many leaders have exploited you in the past under the name of Muslim leadership and mind you that chapter is not yet closed. I give you that warning. There are people who have got one foot in one camp and the other in another camp. Sometimes they speak one way and sometimes they speak the other way. You have, therefore, got to be very careful in choosing your leader", observed Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, at a reception accorded by the Islamia Club this morning.

Mr. Jinnah arrived in Bangalore last night from Ootacamund via Mysore. Prior to the reception by the Islamia Club, Mr. Jinnah was taken in procession through certain principal streets of the Cantonment.

Mr. Jinnah continued that the Muslim League had given the Mussalmans in India a flag and a platform and their national goal was Pakistan. Pakistan as the goal for which every Mussalman should in the morning and the evening say to himself: "It is a goal worth living for and worth dying for." Political issues which were facing them at present were of the gravest character, which would decide the future destiny of ninety million Mussalmans. It was a matter of life and death struggle to them. They were struggling and fighting not with a view to harm others but with a view to live with honour and integrity and as freemen and not under any Raj, be it Hindu Raj or any other in this country. The Muslim nation was determined to get itself free and establish Pakistan and the sooner this was realised the better.

In conclusion Mr. Jinnah advised the local Mussalmans to organise themselves and undertake constructive programme in order that they might uplift the Mussalmans of this Cantonment economically, socially and educationally.—A. P.

Landslides In Bengal

DARJEELING, June 8.

One person was killed and a number of huts were washed away as a result of a heavy landslide at Paglajhora, near Kurseong, on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway. There was another similar landslide at Gidapahar, also near Kurseong.

In consequence of the landslides, bus and train services on the cart road between Siliguri and Darjeeling have been dislocated, necessitating transhipment of passengers. The Up Darjeeling Mail, which was due about midday, is not expected to arrive here until 6 p.m.

The landslides, it is stated, were caused by heavy rains last night.

It is learnt that three persons were buried under the debris of one of the huts, washed away by the landslide at Paglajhora. One of them was found dead, while the other two were extricated from the debris.—A. P.

'SHIP A DAY' IS AXIS LOSS

LONDON, June 8.

It is revealed in London that in the past three months an average of an enemy ship a day was sent to the bottom. The actual figures for the period are 83 sunk and 72 damaged, 18 of them severely.

R. A. F.'S SWEEP FROM NORWAY TO MEDITERRANEAN

The Air Ministry announced today fuller details of blows by the R. A. F. bomber Command on Saturday in the three-month old daylight campaign against enemy shipping from Norway to the Mediterranean.

As already announced a convoy of supply ships off the Dutch coast was attacked during the morning and two ships set on fire, probably destroyed. Other vessels in this convoy were damaged.

SUPPLY SHIP BOMBED

Later in the day it was also disclosed that bomb and machine-gun attacks were made on an escorted supply ship off the Norwegian coast and other vessels in convoy off the Dutch coast. A salvage ship lying beside large submerged wreck off Terschelling was bombed and set on fire announces the R. A. F. 'communique.' Two British bombers were hotly engaged by German fighters on their way back. One enemy fighter was damaged.

Eighty-three ships have been sunk in daring low-level attacks by R. A. F. bombers in the past three months, it is officially announced.

Sir Richard Peirse, Commander-in-Chief of the Bomber Command in a special Order of the Day congratulated the pilots on their success.

Aircraft of the Fighter Command yesterday carried out offensive patrols over the Straits of Dover and occupied territory.

Three British bombers and one fighter are missing from Saturday's daylight operations.

ATTACK ON BREST

The R. A. F. attack on Saturday night on German naval base of Brest is described by the Air Ministry as successful and it was carried out in spite of fog, which made observation difficult, and many sticks of bombs were dropped across the docks.

Coastal Command aircraft attacked docks and shipping at Bergen during the night.

No British bombers were lost. —Reuter.

Mrs. Pandit's Visit To Chungking

Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek Requests Postponement Till November

ALLAHABAD, June 8.

Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek, the Associated Press learns, had written to Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit as follows:—

"As the bombing season is especially heavier this year and several planes carrying visitors to Chungking have been lost, she and the Generalissimo do not think it right to ask Mrs. Pandit to undertake the journey at this time. They hope that it will be convenient for her to come in November next instead."

It is understood that it was in view of the above communication that Mrs. Pandit cancelled her proposed visit to China.—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN AND A. R. P.

Bihar Seeks Gandhiji's Advice

PATNA, June 7.

The Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee have sought Mahatma Gandhi's advice whether Congressmen, particularly members of the Executives of municipal bodies should take part in the activities of air raid precautions committees to join such committees.

The reference has been made following difference between the District Congress authorities at Bhagalpur and the Chairman of the Bhagalpur Municipality, a Congressman, who has joined an A.R.P. Committee.—A. P.

Wherever people are active...

...there's no better way of replacing the consumed energy than ordering a glass of cold Vimto Cordial—either with water or soda. It's a refreshing pick-me-up — made from choicest fruit with just the right amount of effervescence. Recommended to sportsmen and sportswomen, for all seasons of the year.

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One dose STOPS Stomach Pain

When you are in the grip of Indigestion, enduring a dull nagging pain that makes you feel depressed and miserable, what you want most is Quick Relief. This is what you get when you take a spoonful of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder in milk or water. It is so quick-acting, so soothing and relieving, so completely beneficial. You feel the benefit at once.

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The moment Maclean Brand Stomach Powder enters your stomach it begins to break down the Excess of Acid that is causing your pain and discomfort. You can feel the flatulence subsiding—the sourness passing—the pain receding—and comfort returning.

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on bottle and carton and the red seal on the carton. Never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

MACLEAN Brand Stomach Powder

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Expects to Get on Steady After a Few More Years' Experience — **By BUD FISHER**

STEP UP, GENTS! BUY A BOTTLE OF YOUTH TONIC!
LIVE TO BE A RIPE OLD AGE!
ZIPPO YOUTH TONIC $1.00 BOTTLE
HOW DO I KNOW IF THAT STUFF IS ANY GOOD?
LOOK AT ME! HALE AND HEARTY AND I'M 300 YEARS OLD!
IS HE REALLY THAT OLD?
I DON'T KNOW! I'VE ONLY BEEN WORKING FOR HIM 150 YEARS!
BONG!

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

(Continued from Page 4.)

industry would not have suffered dislocation and a set-back.

★

This brings one to the very relevant question of uniformity of labour legislation throughout the country. The first Labour Ministers' Conference held in Simla in January 1940 had accepted the principle of uniformity of labour legislation. The All-India Congress Committee had also accepted the same principle and had advised the Provincial Governments to implement this principle. One more Labour Ministers Conferences was held in January 1941 when Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Commerce Member, promised that the Trade Disputes Act of 1929 which applies to all India, would be so amended as to incorporate in it all the salient features of the Congress sponsored Bombay Industrial Disputes Act. The Government of India must see to it that the promise given last year is fulfilled immediately. Delay in action is dangerous and is likely to hamper productive effort of the country. One of the main reasons for the Government of India to act immediately is that the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act applies only to the textile and woollen Industries in the Presidency leaving out of its orbit textile industry in other centres outside the Province and engineering, iron and steel, chemical and other idustries throughout the country. Can Government of India afford at this stage stoppages of work in any one of these major key industries?

Sir Roger Lumley has once again proved by his timely action that he has his finger on the pulse and that he is as bold as quick and right in his actions. He has the interests of both labour and industry at heart. Cannot the Government of India for once wake up from its usual lethargy and take some lessons in doing the right thing at the right moment from the Government of Bombay?

In conclusion one would like to assert that the workers would not suffer as a result of arbitration having been made compulsory. At the same time the industry has nothing to fear from the new amended Act. Good employers of labour and genuine friends of labour and real labour interests would welcome the new amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act. It is true that those who are bent upon exploiting for personal and political ends the grievances, real or imaginary, of the workers will be terribly disgruntled at the loss of opportunities of fomenting trouble in the labour area. But it is to prevent such persons from causing unnecessary hardships to the workers that the Act has been amended. The amended Act is equally meant to prevent the die-hard eighteenth century mentality employers of labour from acting in a high-handed and arbitrary manner.

Punjab Economic Problems

PROVINCIAL BOARD'S ESSAY COMPETITION.

With a view of encouraging research into economic problems, the Punjab Board of Economic Inquiry is offering a number of prizes for original essays dealing with topical subjects of economic importance to the Province. The competition will be in two parts, (1) Results of personal field investigation, and (2) Articles based on published material such as is found in Government reports and more particularly in the publications of the Board. Competitors may try for either or both parts but the essays should not have appeared before in any magazine or proceedings, etc. The Board may, if they wish, publish any of the prize-winning or accepted essays which will become the property of the Board.

The essays should not exceed 20 typed foolscap pages (double-spaced) for Part I and ten pages for Part II, although some allowance will be made for the former if the subject is of special interest and value. The last date of entry is 31st October, 1941, and the prizes offered are as follows:—

First prize Part I, Rs. 50, Part II Rs. 20, Second prize Part I Rs 25, Part II Rs. 15, Third prize Part I Rs. 15, Part II Rs. 10, Accepted essays Part I Rs 5, Part II Rs. 5.

The competition is open to all, whether resident in the Punjab or elsewhere, and entries should be addressed to the Secretary 41, Lytton Road, Lahore.

Gulalwadi Vyayam Mandir

A correspondent writes:—

The annual gathering and physical culture demonstration of the Shri Gulalwadi Vyayam Mandir one of the oldest Institutions of Nasik, interested in the spread of physical culture education, was held at Nasik on the 4th inst. under the presidentship of Seth Chiranjilalji R. Loyalka. The pupils of Institution taking part in the demonstration, numbering about 150 gave a delightful and instructive display of various feats of strength and skill, including target-shooting.

Seth Chiranjilalji expressed his delight in seeing the marked improvement in the results achieved by the Institution since his last visit in 1938. He stressed upon the necessity of improving their physical fitness.

About 60 per cent of the workers of the Shiv Raj Fine Art Litho Works, Nagpur, who remained absent from duty from 29th May, 1941, have all resumed their work unconditionally from 2nd June 1941.

Fundamental Oneness Of All Religions

Sunderlal Quotes From Azad's Famous Book, At Barsi Conference

"One shudders at the misdeeds committed in the name of religion, naturally some thinkers and well wishers of humanity would like to wipe out the name of religion from the face of the earth. When a religion becomes static, i.e. people stick to the letter as against the spirit of its teachings, the inevitable decay sets in. That is why we find countries once most advanced in religious thought and practice now the most backward and despised. So said Pt. Sunderlal at the "Conference of all Religions", held at Barsi (Sholapur District) on June 1 under the auspices of the All-India Satya Samaj.

ONENESS OF ALL RELIGIONS.

When we talk of a Conference of All Religions, or when we preach equal respect for them all, we mean the existing chief religions of the world, viz. Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Budhism, Jainism, Christianity and Islam. All these religions have originated within the historical period.

All religions are fundamentally one. Comparing the principal scriptures of the world viz. the Vedas, the Zind Avasta, the Budha and Jain Sutras, the Bible and Quran, the speaker proved the sameness of their basic teachings. "Not only ideas" he said, "but the very words and sentences and paragraphs of one scripture recurred in the others".

He said: "There is a striking similarity between Manu's well-known ten precepts of religion and the ten commandments of Moses. Manu has abbreviated his ten into the following five:—

(1) Do not commit violence.
(2) Speak the truth.
(3) Do not commit theft.
(4) Keep yourself pure.
(5) Keep your senses under control.

Budha's ten commandments to his Bhikshus' are the same as five Yams and five Niams of Patanjal. Exactly the same rules of conduct are found in the teachings of Zardasht, in the sayings of Jesus and in the Holy Quran.

Of all the religions enumerated above, Hinduism is the oldest and Islam the youngest. These are the two most prevalent religions of India.

HINDUISM AND ISLAM.

During this part of the discourse the speaker showed numerous similarities between Hinduism and Islam and quoted a number of indentical passages from the scriptures of both the religions, not only concerning basic ideas about God and Soul, but also concerning rules and forms of worship. One of the most striking of such similarities is the Arabic-Cum-Hebrew-Cum-Babylonian word El-Ilah and Allah and the Rig Vedic Word "Ila", which is one of the names of God in Rig Ved and to which a whole chapter or sukta is dedicated in the Rig Ved 'Ila' in Sanskrit is derived from 'Il' meaning 'to worship' Ila means one deserving worship. Thus there can be little doubt that the source of all religious thought is one and the same.

Thus the speaker said that all the great teachers of the World such as the Vedic Rishies, Rama, Krishna, Zoroastor, Abraham-Moses, Budha, Mahabir, Jesus and Mohammad were equally the proud heritage of all the peoples of the world, and to them is due equal reverance from all men without distinction.

Such teachers appear from time to time, whenever men forget the fundamental truth common to all religions and degeneration sets in religious practice.

The fact that all religions are fundamentally true, and that mistake lies only in people misunderstanding or not acting up to their own religions has not been reiterated more often in any scripture than in the Quran. Groupings of mankind under different religious labels has also been unequivocally condemned by the Quran.

WHAT AZAD SAYS

The speaker said that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has beautifully demonstrated in his famous book 'Tarjumanul Quran' that the Quran does not ask anybody to leave his religion, but that it only asks people properly to understand and to follow the fundamentals of their own respective religions. This says the Quran would amount to their following the Quran. A portion of this monumental work has been published in Hindi under the title "Quran Aur Dharmik Mat Bhed".

Panditji ended his address with an appeal to all for trying to see oneness in all religions. He wants people to realise this underlying unity of religious thoughts, and to respect all religions equally. Love and service of humanity is the main theme of all religions.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

The conference of all Religions or Sarva Dharma Sammelan was held at Barsi (Sholapur), on 1st June 1941, under the auspices of the Satya Samaj Wardha and under the presidentship of Pandit Sundarlal of Allahabad. Messages of sympathy, greatly appreciating the work of the conference and wishing it success were read from poet Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Bhagwandas, Prof. Tan Yun Shan, Sir C. Y. Chintamani, Sir Radhakrishnan, Sir Mirza Ismael, Sir Mohammad Yakub, Sardar Sampuran Singh, Manzarah Sokuta and a large number of other prominent people all over the country.

Persons of various religions in India spoke on their own respective religions emphasizing points of unity between all religions. At the end the following resolution was passed unanimously and amidst great enthusiasm:—

This conference of all Religions records its belief that all great religions of the world such as Hinduism, Jainism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity, Islam and Sikhism have proceeded from the same Divine Source, that they all aim at the establishment of peace on earth and goodwill among men, and that they differ only in non-essentials, such as ceremonials and forms of worship.

This conference appeals to the people of all the various religions inhabiting India to live with perfect amity and love towards each other, in accordance with the real spirit of their own respective religions.

RIOTS DEPLORED

This conference greatly deplores the unhappy recrudescence of communal riots in this country such as has been recently witnessed at Dacca, Ahmedabad Bombay and other places. While it does not think it advisable to enter into political discussion of any type, the conference regards such incidents as mainly the product of India's present political situation. The conference is confident that, though extremely regrettable, they are yet a passing phase of India's National life, and that time is soon approaching when these clouds of mutual distrust will disappear, and the people of India will once more live that life of peace, unity and harmony which they had lived for centuries, until only a few generations ago.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

Parties Come To Compromise At Magistrate's Suggestion

A complaint of defamation preferred against a lady dentist by a businessman belonging to the same community came up for hearing before Mr. V. K. Muranjan, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, when the case was keenly argued by respective counsel at its notice stage.

The complaint arose out of a decision in another court when the applicant in this case was discharged by the Magistrate after hearing the complaint in that case. Miss Khorshed Jehangir Jilla, the Magistrate observing that there was no substance in the charge preferred by the lady.

Aggrieved at the false charge preferred against him Mr. P. D. Billimoria filed this complaint.

According to Mr. Billimoria he was an acquaintance of the respondent in this case who is practising as a dentist along with her sister at Dongri. Bombay. Disagreement between the parties arose when Mr. Billimoria insisted that the dentists in question should attend only to women and children, as he was of opinion that such a conduct would avoid any possible scandal and dispute.

On 15th July 1940 Mr. Billimoria went to the dentist's place at Dongri on appointment when to his surprise he saw some males in the clinic and an altercation ensued. Miss Khorshed Jehangir Jilla, thereupon, lodged a complaint against Billimoria at the Police station charging him with trespass with intent to assault.

"THIRD PARTY"

When the defamation case came up for hearing Mr. L. G. Pradhan Advocate for the applicant, stated that the first case was lodged at the instance of a third party who had hoped to gain materially by bringing a respectable man to court.

Sir Hormazdiar Dastur, ex-Chief Presidency Magistrate who appeared for the respondent stated that it was not the intention of his client, the lady dentist, to proceed against the applicant in that case in another court on the charge which was the subject matter of this defamation complaint.

At the suggestion of the Magistrate Mr. Pradhan agreed to a compromise as his client was a businessman whose sparetime was taken up by social activities and as such would prefer to be out of court as early as possible.

The Magistrate accordingly discharged the notice with mutual consent of the parties after recording the following terms of compromise: "The respondent says that she never meant to make any allegations against the applicant under Section 354 I.P.C."

WHY THESE CLAIMS AND COUNTER-CLAIMS?

(Continued from Page 8.)

developed a common language, a common interest and a common goal can easily form something resembling a single society. If such a society comes into existence it may develop within itself a foundation for an inter-communal faith of a kind that would be new in the history of the world. Without interfering with religious freedom or the cultural uniqueness of these great communities, it is possible to establish a true unison between them."

DUTIES AND RIGHTS.

"There are signs", he said, "that the best people in both communities do not wish to live in an atmosphere of mere claims, and to proclaim on every occasion "our community". There is growing up a disposition to believe that it is good for one community to consider the other community's point of view as well as its own. There is apparent at least a tendency to seek for a higher standard of ideals in inter-communal relations, and to accept the broad principle that one community has, as regards the sister community, duties as well as rights. It is this spirit that may develop as time goes on into a full national consciousness. We have now lived for centuries together on the whole in peace, and also I think, in process of coming into deepening and yet more complete understanding of each other and to the possession of common ends and ideals which are natural to Hindus and Moslems.

TASK AHEAD.

Referring to the responsibilities and the task ahead, he said "I think that for the future of the relations between Hindus and Moslems, people like us have their own special responsibility. We must play a large part in influencing our fellow citizens, if there is to grow up among the two communities the higher nationality to which I have referred. The sphere of our action has its limits but within those limits we can do a great deal in public life, and in private life alike.

Concluding he said: We as nationalists, in our minds and hearts, should resolve to work for the general recognition by our communities of the finding character of intercommunal duties and rights as they arise in this higher nationality.—A. P.

RECEPTION TO LEADERS

Police Accompany Anti-Separationists' Procession

KUMBAKONAM, June 8.

Mr. Mahomed Yusuff Shareef, President of the South Indian Anti-Separation Conference arrived here and drove straight to travellers bungalow.

Mr. Obeidulla Sindhi and other prominent leaders including Mr. V. M. Obeidulla, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee arrived by a later train and were accorded a reception at the railway station by the Reception Committee.

The leaders were profusely garlanded. Led by a richly caparisoned elephant and followed by a large number of volunteers the Anti-Separationists marched in procession from the Railway Station to the Conference pandal singing Anti-Separation songs.

Close upon their heels followed the League's volunteers staging a black flag demonstration and shouting slogans. A strong police force accompanied the procession.

The Subjects Committee met this noon, Mr. Shareef presiding and considered the resolutions which will be brought for adoption at the open session in the afternoon.—A. P.

S. I. Anti-Pakistan Conference Opens

KUMBAKONAM, June 8.

The South Indian Anti-Separation Conference commenced at 3 p.m., Mr. M. Y. Shareef presiding. Prominent among those present were Mr. Obeidulla Sindhi, Moulana Habib Ahmed of Lahore, Moulana Moulvi Abdul Hakim Sahib, Moulana A. K. M. Biyabani, Aligarh, Mr. V. M. Obeidulla, President Tamil Nad Congress Committee, Moulana Syed Murtaza Sahib, M. L. A. (Central), Mr. A. K. M. Mohideen Marcair of Negapatam and many others.

Mr. K. M. Shareef, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the gathering, while Mr. Obeidulla Sindhi declared the Conference open. The President then delivered his address.

Numerous messages wishing the Conference success received from all over India were read at the Conference.—A. P.

OTTAWA.—Civil authorities are being given far-reaching powers to prevent stoppages in coal mining industry by means of a new order in Council regulations. Under these regulations coal mines are declared to be "essential services".

New York Cotton Exchange:

AFTER NARROW MOVEMENTS CLOSES STEADY

Bombay, June 7.

Activity was at a very low ebb on the American cotton markets during the early period of the session on Friday. Under the influence of small orders, prices simply backed and filled. There was scattered price fixing by trade. But this was countered by moderate hedging. Subsequently however there was more active trade price fixing. As a result of this the market managed to close with a gain of four to five points. The undertone of the market was quite steady throughout the session.

Market opened with July contract standing at 13.21 showing a gain of two points from its last close. For sometime thereafter movements were narrow and inconsequential, slight price-fixing being countered by stray hedging. In the afternoon, there was increased hedge pressure. The rate for July declined to 13.17 minus 02 the lowest for the day.

Around this level sellers withdrew from the market. Trade interests reappeared for price fixing. On their activity the market recovered the loss and improved further. July touching the highest for the day at 13.25 plus 06. At this stage buyers became less active. The session finally closed with July standing at 13.23 plus 04. The spot rate stood at 13.84 plus 10.

Receipts and issues at all U. S. Ports totalled 15,000 and 4,000 bales respectively.

NEW ORLEANS

A fairly steady market. July and October contracts closed at 13.27 plus 05 and 13.42 plus 04. The spot market stood at 13.02 plus 00.

CHICAGO GRAINS

The announcement of the Agricultural Department of a terminal loan rate for two hard wheat, Chicago, at 1.15 per bushel, heavy rains in sections of the Southwest and fears of further delay in harvesting caused an advance on the Chicago Grain Exchange.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Operators continued their stand off attitude in absence of fresh developments. The volume of business was consequently restricted. The general list finished with fractional losses preponderating in absence of support. U. S. Steel declined by quarter of a dollar.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (at 3 p.m.) 13.25
New York July lowest (at 1-45 p.m.) 13.17

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Trade and local buying. Small offerings. Market steady.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, June 7.

July	13.41
October	13.55
December	13.67
Middling Spot	14.01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, June 7.

July	13.43
October	13.59
December	13.71
Middling Spot	13.18

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, June 7.

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's exports to the Continent	nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, June 7.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2
Madrid	40.80
Montreal	4.43 to 4.47
Berne	17.30 to 17.40
Stockholm	16.85 to 16.95

C. P. EX-MINISTER INDICTS PAKISTAN SCHEME

(Continued from Page 8)

Sikhs outnumbered the Muslims. Same was the case in Bengal.

The League's resolution, no doubt, provided for adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards in the constitution for minorities for the protection of their rights and interests. But that would mark no change. The minorities problem would remain exactly as they existed to-day even after the creation of the Muslim and Hindu States as contemplated under the League scheme.

PRINCIPLE OF RECIPROCITY

Proceeding he said: It is said after the creation of the Muslim independent States, sanctions would be forced and the minority in the Muslim States would receive safeguards and protection on the principle of reciprocity: That is the Hindu minorities in the Muslim independent States would receive the same measure of protection as the Muslims would be given in the Hindu independent States. But this would inevitably lead to internecine wars and thus expose India to external invasions.

The Muslims claim India as the land of their birth and they would be the last to wish the subjection of India by any foreign country—be it a Muslim country or non-Muslim."

MUSLIMS AND INDEPENDENCE

Mr. Shareef proceeding said: From the National point of view, every Muslim is an Indian. The common rights of all the inhabitants of the country and their responsibilities in every walk of life and in every sphere of activities are the same. The Indian Muslim by virtue of these rights and responsibilities is unquestionably an Indian National and in every part of the country, he is entitled to equal privileges with all other Indians in every sphere of governmental, economic and other national activities. For that very reason, Muslims owe equal responsibility with other Indians for striving and making sacrifices to achieve the country's independence."

FEAR AND SUSPICION

The past history of political developments in the country, said Mr. Shareef, had established that it had been possible for interested parties to play the two major communities of India against each other.

"It must be admitted that communalism is based on fear and suspicion. Those who have sought to win the leadership of their communities have played upon these two passions."

The fears and suspicions he said, were the result of estrangement which had been brought about between them in the course of the nineteenth century.

"On the basis of facts relating to language, literature, science, philosophy, art, and religion, it can be stated with every justification the Muslims and Hindus of India had evolved a common point of view, a common way of living, a common civilisation, during the long century of their contact.

A COMMON NATIONALITY

Concluding, the President asserted that the unity between the Hindus and Muslims was not artificial but real fostered by age-long association and close contact, and that Hindus and Muslims could evolve a common nationality and continue to work together to the common good of all.

Hapur Wheat Market

(From Our Correspondent)

HAPUR, June 7.

A sharp rise in the earlier and a slow downward reaction in the last stage were recorded in the local wheat market during the week under review. The earlier rise was due to the excellent speculative and spot demand and the strength of the Calcutta market on the eve of May delivery settlement. Thereafter there was a uniformly steady course till widespread rains brought a hault to the rising prices and resulted in a small fall. The position is regarded here to be very steady. This is borne by the fact that stock builders are active even at rising prices and despite poor crop returns and no carry over the present stock of wheat at Hapur is higher than at the corresponding time last year. General belief about the probable shortage of wheat and rice and the higher values realized by cotton, jute and other commodities have been sustaining factors.

The market had closed at 3|5 for bhadon on Friday last. The sentiment on Saturday was extremely steady when bhadon touched 3|6|1 1|2. On Sunday the market opened firm but later reacted on bearish U. S. A. crop estimates. Bhadon fell to 3|5|8 and went still down to 3|5|4 1|2 on Monday but improved towards the close to 3|6|2 1|4. On Tuesday the market touched 3|6|10 1|2, highest for the week. Since then it has moved between 3|6 and 3|6|9. To-day the sentiment is rather unsteady and bhadon is quoted at 3|6|1 1|2. Jeth is quoted at 3|5|6.

Arrivals during the week averaged 3 to 4 thousand maunds and the present stock is put at 905. The exact (not yet published by the Chamber of Commerce) figure must be slightly higher. Good showers have been received and sowings of the Bhadoi crop may be undertaken in some areas. At other places some more rains would be needed. Arrivals for some days would be at a stand still.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: June 6.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 75/0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 80/8

Tone:—Steady.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES
Bombay: June 6.

Yarn No.	June	August	October
6 1/2s.	137	138	139
10 1/2s.	152	153	154
20 1/2s.	224	226	227½
40s.	325	327	329

Bombay Yarn Quotations

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London: June 6.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	£ 87 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	£ 98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	£ 78 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	£112 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	£103 1/2

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, June 7.

	Corresponding Season to-date.	This Week.	Season to-date.	Week 1939-40.	1940.
Total in sight (excluding Linters)	11,220	48	13,245	64	
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding Linters)	8,989	153	7,415	91	
Exports from U.S. Ports	974	7	6,174	57	
Of which to Japan	108	...	876	3	
Of which to China	102	3	409	3	
Of which to Britain	362	.....	1,948	21	
Of which to Russia	139	.....	.....	.....	
Stock at U.S. Ports	3,302	.....	2,536		
Stock at U.S. Interior towns	2,551	.....	2,216		
World's visible Supply					
Of which American cotton					
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding Linters)					
Receipts at U.S. Ports	3,904	86	7,467	32	

N.B.—All in bales 000's omitted.
Certified stocks: 37,000 bales.

On The Air

MONDAY, JUNE 9.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Master Ratnakant. 7-50 Tara Bai Bharatpuri. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Paradkar. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Sharada Shinoy: Bhajan. 9-10 Desi on Dilruba. 9-15 Allah Rakhi Bai. 12-30 p.m. Bhajans. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 String Music. 1-10 Abhang, Garba and Geet. 1-20 Mutual Understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 Tara Bai Bharatpuri. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Savitri Akhyan. 5-55 Tunes on Tarangs. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Sharada Shinoy. 6-20 A I R Chorus. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani (Marathi) Programme for children. 7 Maharana Pratap: Sketch in Gujarati. 7-15 Shahnai solo. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Vatasavitri: Marathi feature. 7-45 Tara Bai Bharatpuri. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Matters of Moment: Talk relayed from B B C. 8-45 Sound news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-10 Dinanathrao Mangeshkar.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Marathi duets. 8-15 Sitar recital. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 S. Parsekar: Violin. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Song from Savitri. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 S. M. Limaye. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 S. M. Limaye. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Dinanathrao Mangeshkar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Rana Pratap Jayanti. 9-30 Teddy Weatherford and his band in a programme of dance music. 10 Ruth Saolman and Her Trio. 10-30 Melody Trio.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental Quartet: Dhani. 5-10 Gauhar Sultan. 5-25 Bhajan Lal: Bhajan. 5-30 Thumri aur Geet. 5-45 Zohra Bai. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 6-30 Bashir Khan: Violin. 6-40 Asad Ali Khan. 7 Dadra aur Kafi. 7-15 On the Bookshelf: Review of Urdu books. 7-30 Afzal Hussain. 7-45 Ramanand Sharma. 8 Kabir—A Rebel in Literature: Talk in Hindustani. 8-15 For Villagers only. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 10 Anwar Khan. 10-10 Asad Ali Khan. 10-30 Zohra Bai. 10-45 News in English.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Kamala Misra. 5-10 Sobharani Saha, Violin. 5-25 Sukdev Mukerjee. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Nirmal Ghose. 6 News in English. 6-5 For the rural and industrial areas. 7 Replies to Listeners' letters. 7-20 Leela Bai. 7-40 Ishar Ahmed. 8 The Third Target. 8-20 Instrumental Duet. 8-30 Leela Bai. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Dorothy Cannell: Soprano. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Ted Frangopoulo and His Blue Harmony Boys.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. For Children (Tamil). 4-30 Tea Time Music. 5 Shrimati V. R. Bhanam. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6-5 E. R. Padmanabha Bhagavatar: Violin. 6-40 Ummini Tanga: Play in Malayalam. 7 Kalatarasu: Ekagrata, feature in Tamil. 7-50 M. Nilakanta Iyer. 8-30 Shrimati V. R. Dhanam. 9 I Spy. 6: Jaws of Death: Radio serial. 9-45 Topical talk relayed from B B C. 10 M. Nilakanta Iyer.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	...	5-00 22-00
Peshawar Express	...	5-15 22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-45	18-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-20	20-30
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-45
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-20	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-00	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-00

B. B & C. I. Railway.

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	15-06
Delhi Express	6-00	23-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15 (Mon)	21-15 (Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9-15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-18	09-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8-45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

Mass Literacy Drive In Assam

SHILLONG, June 7.

The mass literacy drive launched by the Government of Assam is to be carried a stage further by the formation of study circles in villages, according to a press note issued by the Government. There will be 1,200 such study circles in the Assam Valley and 700 in the Surma Valley.

The formation of these study circles, supplemented by the provision of libraries in villages, will it is expected, lead to sustained interest among the literates to assist in the furtherance of the campaign.—United Press.

From the latest figures available it appears that Jamshedpur has contributed a total of Rs. 3,01,512-13-11 to Defence Bonds and Loans and Sterling Securities up to the 23th May, 1941. Purnea's contribution to similar Bonds, Loans and Securities was Rs. 12,300 up to May 25, and that of Palamau Rs. 9,535-10-0.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1941

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C. P. Ex-Minister Indicts Pakistan Scheme

Dangerous To Happiness And Prosperity Of India

PROPOSED DIVISION WILL INTENSIFY OPPRESSION

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS HAVE EVOLVED A COMMON CIVILISATION BY CENTURIES OF CLOSE CONTACT, SAYS SHAREEF

KUMBAKONAM, June 8.

A strong caveat that the partition scheme was wrought with grave risks and danger to the future happiness and prosperity of India was entered into by Mr. Mahomed Yusuff Shareef, ex-Minister of the Central Provinces, presiding over the South Indian Anti-Separation Conference this afternoon.

"The division of India into Moslem and Hindu states", said the President, "instead of pacifying and strengthening India will create an internal cauldron eternally on the soil, both with passionate recriminations and internecine wars and how long will the independence of such a country last? No, in the division of India there is no salvation either for the country as a whole or for any community. The more India thinks in terms of separate communities the more will mutual suspicions be accentuated.

WORSE THAN DISEASE

"The scheme does not offer any solution whatever for the Muslims living in parts other than the north-west and in north-east of the country. The Hindu-Muslim problem will continue to trouble nearly one-third of the Muslims of this country and if all that is said about the Congress or majority oppression of the Muslims is true, the proposed division will all the more intensify the oppression. In other words, the remedy proposed by the "Two Nations Scheme" would be worse than the disease itself.

ORIGIN OF SCHEME

Referring to the origin of the scheme for partition of India, Mr. Shareef said, "The Muslim League conceived the idea for the first time in 1938, about the year after the working of the provincial autonomy in the seven Congress Provinces. In his presidential address which Mr. Jinnah delivered at the 26th session at Patna on the 26th December, 1938, he referred to the 90 millions of Indian Muslims as a nation and stated that the Congress had dashed to the ground every possible hope of arriving at a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question. He criticised the Wardha Education scheme and the Vidya Mandir scheme as having been propounded with a definite object to suppress the Muslims as much as possible. He also complained against the singing of 'Vande Mataram', the tri-coloured flag and "the suppression of Urdu". There are many Congressmen who never approved of the Vidyamandir Scheme and the singing of 'Vande Mataram' songs. It should not be difficult to settle these questions to the entire satisfaction of all denominations and schools of thought. They however do not justify the division of India."

"ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE"

Examining the principle of Dividing India into separate communal States, Mr. Shareef affirmed it was obviously impossible that the entire Hindu or Muslim population of any province could be migrated from one region to another. If, however, that could be accomplished, he asked would the North-Western and North-Eastern States and the Mid-Northern and Central and Southern Hindu States attain economic self-sufficiency and develop enough political power to enable them to resist the pressure of external aggression. "How will they fare in this competitive world in the matter of international trade and protection of the rights of their nationals"?

MINORITY PROBLEM REMAINS

Proceeding he said, "If on the other hand it is contemplated that the minorities will stay where they are, then how are the States to be constituted?" There is no Province, he said, where one community was uniformly in the majority in the whole of its area. There were districts in the Punjab towards the north-west where Muslims dominated, others in the south-east where the Hindus and

(Continued on Page 7.)

Welcome To Delegates

WHY THESE CLAIMS AND COUNTER-CLAIMS?

Chairman On Supreme Need Of Preserving Unity

"This conference is the symbol of a desire that we should steadily direct our thoughts to how we can draw into closest harmony the Hindus and Moslems and form ourselves into a solid nation", observed Mr. K. M. Shareef, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the South Indian Anti-Separation Conference, welcoming the delegates who have come from all over South India to attend the conference.

"The time is now come for us", he said, "to prepare our country for playing an honourable part in the future history of the world."

REACTIONARY PROPOSALS.

Criticising the Partition proposals, Mr. Shareef said: "when the British Government is seen to be in a mood to grant a little freedom to the country, certain reactionary proposals which will nullify that freedom, if and when it is granted, have been put forward by those who attach greater importance to their own narrow emotions than to the realisation of the country's cherished goal. Their prejudices are so great, their fears are so acute and their outlook is so narrow that apparently nothing will satisfy them except the dismemberment of the country. We have all gathered here together to express our strong disapproval of such proposals as they defeat the object of our political fight for the last 184 years, and as they will retard the progress of the country towards the goal set before it by the great men of this land."

UNITY FIRST.

He proceeded; "indeed we should not stop at merely expressing disapproval, we should go a step further and place before the country, a constitutional scheme which while ensuring the realisation of our dreams, will, at the same time, assure to one and all a peaceful, happy and honourable life to whatever community one might belong. We have to point out to them that it is possible to have what all they desire more easily by preserving the unity of the country than by impairing it. While every community has the right to insist upon its playing a worthy and adequate part in the future life of the country, no community, whether numerically strong or weak, has a right to claim sovereignty or exclusive possession over the country or any portion of it."

PROMOTE UNITY.

The object of this conference he said, was not so much to oppose partition but to promote unity. "Hindus and Moslems who have

(Continued on Page 7.)

Aftermath Of Crete

Garvin Points Out Futility Of Being Wise After Event

LONDON, June 8.

The next German attacks will be thrust at the vitals of the Empire, declares the editor Mr. Garvin commenting in the "Observer" on the aftermath of Crete. "It might not avail us next time to be wise after the event. In this war we must be wise before it. Arguing that the energies of Democracy depend on the fullest information Mr. Garvin writes: "The hour is critical. We hope that Mr. Churchill will emphasise iron truths in the strongest speech of warning and incentive he has made since those unsparing and inspiring accents when he first took office. The lessons of the Cretan tragedy are bound to raise the most difficult debate since Mr. Churchill's administration was formed. It is no wavering of devotion to the Prime Minister's irreplaceable leadership. Objects of criticism like ours are to strengthen his hands, serry the ranks, raise production, and spur efficiency."

"THE CRITICAL POINT"

The "Sunday Times" in an editorial says. "For us the critical point is Syria, where a steady trickle of inflowing Germans is still reported. It will be a relief to see the whole region occupied by British forces and its aerodromes safely in our hands. The immediate security of Cyprus, Palestine and Iraq depends largely on this key area."—Reuter.

INVASION HOUR APPROACHING

Beaverbrook's Clarion Call: Appeal To Britishers To Give Arms & Money

LONDON, June 7.

Britain's invasion hour was approaching, declared Lord Beaverbrook in a recorded message radioed to Canada for Broadcast in Canada on Sunday evening. He added that he did not know when the invasion would come, "but one thing is certain. The battle hour approaches; Every man must be marshalled ready for desperate resistance. Every gun and tank must be mobilised. Every plane must be ready to fly. For here we must expect before long to fight for our liberties and our lives, and when that day comes there must necessarily be at last an interruption in our capacity to manufacture weapons for our own defence.

The English people are not entering this battle in any spirit of reluctance or regret. Not a bit. We enter it gladly, glad of the opportunity to strike a blow for this cause which has the approval of all who speak our tongue, glad that the day has come before our generation has passed, glad that the trial has come upon us, and that we must acquit ourselves of the right to live. But from you we want a great deal. We want implements we need for the struggle. We want tanks, ships and planes. We want all that your industries can provide for our battleline. All the strength that you can supply us will not be too much for our needs. But we want something more than tanks and planes. We want money to pay for them and men to handle them We want more men like those you sent us who took part in the battle that held England against the enemy in the summer a year ago."

Lord Beaverbrook asked Canada to send more such fighter pilots as she had already sent and concluded. "This is a battle in which the people of England mean to conquer or die. There is no retreat. On this island we must or fail That is the situation. That is the reality we face and so we scan the western horizon. We wait for ships. We watch anxiously and hopefully all that the dominion is doing in its factories with its immense resources, its great supplies of money. Your guns will guard ports. Your aircraft will hold the skies. Your ships will keep the seas, and you for your part have the right to hold on high the banner of pride and the banner of faith in your English brothers."

LINKING OF NOS. 10 & 12 DOWNING ST.

Close collaboration between Mr. Churchill and Lord Beaverbrook was emphasised by the fact revealed by Lord Beaverbrook in his broadcast to Canada on Sunday morning, that Lord Beaverbrook is carrying on his work as "Minister of State" at No. 12 Downing Street, which is linked by a corridor with Number 10, the Prime Minister's official residence.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE BUDGET

Increased Taxation Inevitable, Says Fadden

CANBERRA, June 7.

The expenditure on Defence will amount to 250 millions sterling in July Budget according to the Minister Mr. Fadden.

He stated that an increased taxation seemed inevitable. Mr. Fadden hinted that there might be partial adoption of the system of post-war refunds on the taxes levied.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S PEACE AIMS

Labour M. P. Pleads For Authoritative Statement

WANTED JOINT DECLARATION BY BR. & ALLIED GOVTS. & WITH SUPPORT OF U. S.

Nazi 'New Order' A Fake & A Snare: Anglo-American Co-operation, Corner -Stone Of Peace

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Labour M.P. son of the Late Labour leader, speaking to-day on Britain's peace aims said that although Britain's first overriding aim at present must be victory, he hoped that sooner or later an authoritative statement would be made of our intentions after victory had been achieved. What was required was not a unilateral statement by a British Cabinet Minister, but a joint declaration issued to the peoples of the world by the British and Allies Governments, and with the assured agreement and support of the United States Government The so-called German "New Order" was spurious not plausible and designed to deceive millions of conquered people who had been plunged into the depths of despair by their cruel experience and bitter sufferings. They must be made to realise that the Nazi New Order meant economic servitude, and we must ensure for all a way of life based on freedom, security, economic and social justice and regard for the basic decencies of life.

CORNER-STONE OF PEACE

Concluding, he said that Anglo-American co-operation was the corner-stone of peace The immense assistance given to Brittin by the Great American democracy would ensure the defeat of Nazi aggression and the downfall of Hitlerism but the continued practical co-operation of the two democracies would be vitally necessary after victory if the world was to go forward with well-founded faith and well-grounded confidence into a new and happy era for freedom, security and justice for all peoples.—Reuter.

"South Dakota" Launched

New U. S. Battleship With 16-In. Guns

CAMDEN (New Jersey), June 7.

THE BATTLESHIP "SOUTH DAKOTA" ARMED WITH NINE 16 INCH GUNS AND BUILT AT A COST OF OVER 13 MILLIONS STERLING WAS LAUNCHED TODAY SATURDAY AND A MINUTE LATER THE KEEL WAS LAID OF A NEW 10,000 TON CRUISER ON THE SAME WAYS.

Col. Knox, Secretary of the Navy, spoke for both events and said: "We must establish the greatest seapower the world has ever seen".

The "South Dakota" is a sistership to the "North Carolina" and "Washington". To avoid interrupting construction work on other warships, workers in other parts of the yard carried on their normal routine during the launching ceremony which was attended only by men taking the lunch hour.—Reuter.

U. S. GOVT. TO TAKE OVER CERTAIN FCTORIES

Legislation To Deal With Recalcitrants

WASHINGTON, June 7.

Legislation to permit the Government to take over any factory which Col. Knox or Mr. Stimson certify to the President shows either "an existing or threatened failure" of its production hampering the armaments programme will be rushed through by enactment, according to an agreement by Senate leaders. The legislation will be offered in the Senate on Monday and immediate action will be sought.—Reuter.

BRITISH MORALE AND R. A. F. IN TACT

Winant's Plea For No Change In American Aid Programme

WASHINGTON, June 7.

British morale and certainty of winning the war were the subject of favourable reports by Mr J. G. Winant, the United States' Ambassador to Britain in his two hour conference with the Vice-President Mr. A. Wallace and four leading Democratic Senators yesterday according to an authoritative report.

Mr. Winant it is said declared that there were substantial reasons to believe that the R.A.F. have attained air superiority of the British Isles, Channel and invasion ports. It is admitted that the shipping situation is serious, but it is not considered that the defeats in Greece and Crete mean the loss of the Mediterranean.

Mr. Winant is also reported to have declared that Mr. Churchill retained the full support of the British people and he made no suggestion for changes in the American aid programme.—Reuter.

WALKOVER FOR FIVE CONGRESSMEN

Madras City Council Election

MADRAS, June 7.

Five out of 13 Congress candidates seeking re-election to the City Council, will be returned unopposed, the opposing candidates having since withdrawn their nominations To-day was the last day for withdrawing nominations.

The unopposed Congress candidates included Mr. D. K. Kannappar against whom a case under the Defence of India Rules is pending in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court.

Mr. Sundara Rao Naidu, Justice Party, is also unopposed. But a case has been registered in respect of this division on behalf of Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmi Pathi now in Vellore Jail contending that there is no vacancy for the Division and that she continues to represent the Division.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE YELLOW BEETLE

WHAT'S THE IDEA OF LOCKING UP MISS MORTON, WADE?
SHE'S A LOT SAFER BEHIND BARS, DON/ IT'S UP TO US TO SOLVE THIS YELLOW BEETLE MYSTERY BEFORE SHE'S OUT!
WHAT'S BEHIND THESE MURDERS, JIM?
IF WE KNEW THAT, THESE MURDERS WOULD BE SOLVED!
H'INSPECTOR WADE, 'ERE'S A PACKAGE JUST COME FOR YOU!
A PACKAGE? OPEN IT BOGGS!
A GOLDEN BEETLE! THE NOTE SAYS, "THE NEXT ONE WILL BE ALIVE"
A WARNING!
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